FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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Speech of Mr. Gilmer,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ON THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan'y 26, 1861.

The House having under consideration the report from the Select Committee of Thirty-three—

Mr. Gilmer said: Mr. Speaker, the storm that now rages in the South threatened before I left my home. It has increased, and still is increasing. It is near at hand, and is all around us. It has been my hope that some action of the two Houses of Congress would, ere this, have allayed this threatening tempest. I regret that it has not been done. I do not think, I trust that it is not too late for something to be done by this Congress by which this Government may yet be preserved, and peace and harmony restored to the greatest nation and the greatest people upon the earth. I must confess I feel discouraged by the fact that our Northern friends have, up to this hour, made no demonstration. Whether they intend to do so or not, I am not assured; but appearances indicate a cold, icy, stoical indifference to this raging storm in the Southern States. A final effort, a desperate struggle, is now being made in all the Southern States to consummate that which South Carolina now avows she has had at heart for the last thirty or forty years. When I was a boy, in that gallant State the doctrine of nullification was preached. It was said to *be* a peaceful remedy. It was said to be the only constitutional remedy by which differences between a State and the General Government, in relation to power, could be safely settled. But when that heresy was crushed out, during the administration of General Jackson, the next resort was to secession. In order to give that some plausibility, it was said to be most peaceful in its character. Nullification never could have had many friends—secession never could have had many friends, were it not that their advocates gave the most solemn assurances that they were constitutional Union men, and excelled all others in attachment to the Constitution and the Union; and that the direction which they led was the better for the preservation of both. These pills were made acceptable with the most seductive assurances of good designs and peaceful purposes.

I pass, sir, over many points of history in relation to this matter, which go to show that this conspiring for disunion has been at work for many years, to come down to a day within the last twelve months. When the Democratic party permitted itself to be disrupted by the nullifiers and the seceders at Charleston and Baltimore, and our nullifying and seceding friends rallied under a nomination of Union men, they held up that nomination of Union candidates to the Southern people as a reason why they were not for disrupting this Government, in case Lincoln was elected. They insisted vociferously that they had made Union nominations; that they had put at the head of their ticket men who were Union men, as showing they had no design of disrupting the Government, in case they were defeated and Lincoln was elected. When they were accused of looking to disunion in case of defeat, they uniformly in the South—almost without exception in the Border Southern States—denied it most manfully. What is the result? The men who regulated and controlled that disruption of the Democratic party; the men who enlisted under the Breckinridge ticket; the men who have maintained nullification as being peaceful in its character, who have advocated secession as a peaceful remedy, where are they? Doing all they can every where to destroy this Union. What is said now? What is the course pursued by them now? To give the country time for reflection? To give the country time to consider? Are the people allowed to consider what they shall do? When Georgia was calling her Convention, when Alabama was calling her Convention, when Mississippi was calling her Convention, what did we see? We found telegram after telegram going from this place; not for peace, not for reason, not for reflection, but still further to inflame the Southern mind; still further to fire the Southern heart; still further to run into madness, into inconsiderate action, the whole Southern people. North Carolina and Virginia are now calling Conventions; and what is the course pursued by men professing to want to preserve this Union? I will only call attention to what was published in yesterday's Globe. Here it is:

"A despatch from Richmond says: Ten Virginia Congressmen have sent out an address to the people of Virginia giving a review of the Congressional proceedings in reference to the great question of the day, and the probable action of Congress, saying that it is in vain to hope for any measures of conciliation or adjustment from Congress which the people of the South could accept. They also say that they are satisfied that the Republican party designs by civil war alone to coerce the Southern States under the pretext of enforcing the laws, unless it shall become speedily apparent that the seceding States are so numerous, determined, and united as to make such an attempt hopeless. The address concludes by expressing the solemn conviction that prompt and decided action by the people of Virginia, in Convention, will afford the surest means, under the providence of God, in averting the impending civil war, and preserving a hope of reconstructing a Union already dissolved."

Here are two ideas, particularly dangerous in their character, prominent in this address. The first is, that Virginia's only safety is in leaving this Union. And the second is equally fallacious, equally dangerous; and it is that that is the only way to *reconstruct* this Government. I notice, also, the following in the North Carolina Standard, a Democratic paper, but with a Union standard, referring to a letter sent from here by a Senator from North Carolina in the other House:

"Among other things, Mr. Clingman charges that the 'hesitation or division' in the South and the 'delay in the State' are encouraging the Black Republicans; that the Black Republicans only want an opportunity to compel the South to submit to their domination, *to the extent even of abolishing slavery*, should civil war afford them a tolerable pretext."

Why, Mr. Speaker, this idea of a reconstruction of the Union is only a part and parcel of the fruitful expedients by which the popular mind is to be lulled, until the people, deceived by it, are drifted into the terrible consequences of the disruption of this Government. What, sir, get the fifteen Slave States of this Union separated from the eighteen Free States as the proper mode to be pursued to procure a reconstruction of this Government! There is a purpose and a design in all this. You meet the plain and honest-hearted Democrat, or an old Whig either, of North Carolina, or Virginia, or Kentucky, or Missouri, and tell him that the ultimate design and purpose of the movement is to sever finally and forever these Slave States from the Free and break up this Union, and he would shudder at the idea, as the men who voted for Breckinridge would have shuddered had they known the truth—had they been told that, on the failure of that ticket, its friends intended to dissolve the Union. The true intention or purpose is not made known to them. Should the honest farmers, mechanics, and merchants of the South be told the truth, that the object is the final disruption of the Government, they would shudder at the idea. When you throw out a decoy duck, and tell them this deception, this syren song, that this is only a movement of the Southern States to procure a reconstruction of this Government, I submit, with great deference, that you deceive them. Reconstruction! You might as well tell me, after you had taken a delicate watch and put it under the ponderous blows of a forge hammer, that you only did it that you might reconstruct, with perfection, its complex machinery. I have no hope that they will ever come to the work of reconstruction. But if they should, I fear they will fail; and "I should not, I confess, be much surprised if it were to turn out that their first step had been to break the main spring." I honor Virginia and North Carolina, and all the Southern States that have not seceded, and I desire that they shall understand what is really covered up in this cry of a readjustment of the Government.

I would say to my Northern friends, to the members of the Republican party, that you have it in your power, and that too, I conceive, without any material sacrifice of any principle valuable to you or any one else, to crush this thing out in one hour. You have the power, and you ought to quiet the minds of all reasonable men in the Slave States. You have it—and I say it with great respect—you have it in your power to crush out the enemies of this great and glorious Government. Why, sirs, do you think these ultra men insist on what they call protection because it is of any value to them? Whenever you say to them take it as you want it, then you hand over to them what will be to them their political winding-sheet. It is not because it is a thing which is really valuable to the South that they desire protection, nor is it because it would be any injury to the North if you grant it. They demand it because they think you will refuse it; and by your refusal they hope the South will be inflamed to the extent of breaking up this Government—*the very thing* the leaders desire.

Let me ask you, Northern gentlemen—I beg pardon when I address you as Northern men, but you are the men to whom I want to appeal—let me ask you one question. Suppose the Congress of the United States were to pass a law that no Governor of a Territory, that no member of a Territorial Legislature, that no man of any prominence in the Government should give a vote, make a speech, or utter a word against the right of a slaveholder to settle and remain with his slaves in any Territory belonging to this Government, North or South; do you think it would make a solitary Slave State more than otherwise would naturally be, provided the North had an equal chance to emigrate and settle in those Territories? Would it make one more slave? There is not a man in this House who can now put his hand upon his breast and say that he believes that it would make one Slave State more or less, or one Free State more or less, or one slave more or less. And if you want effectually to break up this disunion movement all you have to do is to rise in your might in this Congress and say, "Gentlemen of the South, just fix it so that there shall be equal rights of immigration and settlement in the Territories given to all the States; and when the people have the power to form a State constitution, which, as things now stand, will be a very short time, they shall be permitted to come in with a free or a slave constitution, as they desire." Do this, and you could do nothing that would disappoint the disunionists more or which would so speedily prove their downfall. There would be joy and gladness among all the industrious masses; but weeping, mourning, and wailing, and a speedy end to the ambitious schemes of disunion politicians. Why, gentlemen of the North, let me remind you of the Kansas-Lecompton troubles, frauds, and swindles. The manner in which they were settled was not of your device. As you know, some few conservatives of the South had to struggle for a long time to prevail upon some of you to vote with us upon the Crittenden amendment, because it said the people of Kansas, a Territory north of the line of 36° 30', might or might not have slavery, just as they pleased. Many of you were committed against there being any Slave State north of the parallel of 36° 30'. We prevailed on you to join us in making a settlement. At last you came up and voted with a few conservative men of the South to settle the question by allowing the people of Kansas to take the matter into their own hands and say whether there should be slavery there or not. You did that; and I ask you what was the result? The result in Kansas shows that there is no harm to you in that course. On that principle you triumphed. On that principle mainly, for adopting it in that case, has your strength grown up in your section; and I believe there are not now, in any section of the Union, many who have courage enough to denounce the course then taken to settle that difficulty. You triumphed then. But, as I think, on a correct, fair principle, all you ought to desire is the maintenance of that principle whether it runs out for you or against you. You have it in your power to maintain it. You have elected the President and Vice President. You have secured the appointing power. Then I ask you to consider it again. I ask you to go home and think about it. If you will say to these fire-eaters of the South, "Give us free emigration and free settlement, and then a fair vote on the formation of a State constitution," you will see a set of men die off quicker than you ever saw a set of men die off before. You will send them home to hide their heads, mourning and disappointed. I ask you to do it; I implore you, for the sake of the peace, the quiet, and the happiness of the greatest people on the face of the earth. Do it, and to many millions of anxious and aching hearts it will give ease. Do it, and you will save the greatest people on the face of the earth from utter bankruptcy and ruin, and you will put an end to the race of a set of men who are acting, as I verily believe, like madmen. You will lose nothing for your section or your party. You will gain immeasurably to both, and to the whole country.

But you say there was no such issue as this in the canvass; that you did not come here under any instructions upon such an issue as this. Nor did you when Lecompton came here. Your election took place before that swindle was perpetrated and presented to you. You acted then without instructions. You acted under the advice of Southern conservative men, and you got clear of that great wrong. You acted under the solemn sanction of your oaths, and met that crisis. Do so now and your constituents will approve and rejoice in your course. I tell you, if you will only be advised by me, who live in the heart of the South, a man whom I believe you have some confidence as a fair-minded man—just now be advised by me, and your country will say that you acted like noble patriots in a crisis which was forced upon you. You will have the praises of all your countrymen, and thousands and millions of unborn souls will rise up and say, "Blessed be the men who stood in this crisis and saved this great country." Why, sirs, you tell me Congress can make slavery go or not go wherever it pleases. Just as well might you tell me that any law that Congress might pass would stop the waters of the Mississippi from flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, as to tell me that Congress could legislate slavery out of or into any Territory. It cannot be done.

More than that, gentlemen, when is this Congressional legislation to be invoked? When will it be asked for? Only when the people of a Territory indicate their hostility to slavery and invade the right. So long as the people get along without slavery, or peacefully with it, such legislation is not asked for. It is only when the people are determined not to have it that Congress could be asked to interfere. How long will such legislation be effective? The people, as in the case of Kansas, will soon decide. Congressional action would not make a slave more or a slave less. I ask the members of this House to consider. Let by-gones and past differences pass; let us come up to the great work of the peace, happiness, and prosperity of our great and beloved country.

I say to gentlemen here from the North, consider well Mr. Crittenden's proposition; not because it is so much better than some others as to become an *ultimatum*, or that it should have less favor with the North by reason of this individual opinion candidly expressed for myself, but because it seems to be acceptable to other Southern friends. Disconnect it, if you choose, from territory hereafter to be acquired. Give us that at least. Think of it till Monday. If you will not give us the Crittenden proposition, give us the Border States proposition. If not that, then give us the proposition of the Committee of Thirty-three—modified, if you please, to conform in substance and in effect to the two first named propositions; but let us all go together, every man who loves his country and his Union, for something that will certainly give peace to our distracted and distressed countrymen of all sections.

Sir, I am free to say that I have given the most careful examination to these various propositions; and I am cheered to find them all verging so nearly to the same ends. They do not differ so widely as to justify Union men in falling out by the way, and failing to agree. The effects expected by the adoption of any one of them ought not to be lost by the adoption of either of the others. In many particulars, and for reasons which I have not time now to assign, I think well of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three. Under all the circumstances, I incline to the opinion that their proposition to adjust the Territorial question should be well considered, because it shows a feeling on the part of Northern gentlemen that I had not expected. The objection to the proposition, so far as it relates to the Territories, cannot consist in the proposition itself; but it must be somewhere else than in what I can see on its face. It must be because it does not come from what gentlemen consider a desirable source. I read it as it is written. I give it, I think, a fair and impartial construction. And if I do, it means much, and goes a long way to adjust and settle all Territorial quarrels as to the Territories we now have or may hereafter have.

[*Concluded on next page.*]

Ira Harriss has been elected U. S. Senator from the State of New York, to succeed Mr. Seward.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, the 5th inst., by Rev. Joseph C. Huske, Mr. JAMES H. ENNIS of Smithfield, N. C., to Miss ANNA H. ROWE, daughter of Wm. B. Rowe Esq., of Chatham.

In Chatham county, N. C., on the 6th ult., by Joseph C. Hooker, Esq., Mr DAVID W. COGGIN to Miss HANNAH CHEEK, all of Chatham.

DIED,

In this county, on the 4th inst., ELAM NUNNALEE, son of Thomas Nunnalee, aged 11 years.

Near Wilmington, N. C., Jan'y 29th, Mrs. MARGARET A., wife of James Nichols, aged about 30 years.

Mrs. Nichols was formerly a resident of Fayetteville. She had been a consistent and faithful member of the M. E. Church South, from the period of her early girlhood. She was called suddenly to her reward. How important the exhortation of the blessed Saviour: "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the son of man cometh."

She leaves a husband and six "little ones," and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her departure. May the blessings of God rest upon the bereaved husband and the motherless children, and may they all meet in heaven.

A FRIEND.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7, 1861.

ALL HAIL, VIRGINIA!—Last night's mail brought us the first returns of the election for Delegates to the Virginia State Convention, and they go far to relieve the apprehension, as to the decision of that State, produced by the course of her Senators and most of her Representatives in Congress—those "no hope," gentlemen who, like some from our own State, have been industriously engaged in writing letters and sending telegraphic dispatches to discourage and finally break down the Union spirit of the people of these two States.

Tuesday morning's Petersburg Express announces the election of 29 Delegates, of whom 26 are Union men, 1 secessionist, (yes, ONE!) John Tyler, who is put down as a "supposed secessionist," and Wise, who is described as "for fighting in the Union."

The aggregate majorities of the 26 Union men foot up 3,886; the aggregate secession majority amounts to 23, which deducted leaves a clear Union majority of 3,360. There is also an immense majority for referring the action of the Convention to a vote of the people.

Again we say, *All Hail, Virginia!*

WHO ARE ELIGIBLE?—The Western Democrat thinks that no Judge, Solicitor, or other State or government officer (military officers and Justices alone excepted) is eligible to a seat in the proposed State Convention, and cites, as authority for the opinion, Section 4th of Article 4th of the amended Constitution of North Carolina, which says:—

"No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States or any department thereof, *or under this State*, or any other State or Government, *shall hold or exercise* ANY OTHER OFFICE *or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State*, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the Militia or Justices of the Peace."

We think the Democrat is mistaken. The theory of a Convention is, that it is an assemblage of the people themselves, and that, for convenience, they authorize certain persons from among themselves to act for the whole. No *office* is thus created. The constitutional provision cited by the Democrat, as above, shows that even a seat in the Legislature is not an *office*, for if it were, it would be included in the first part of the prohibition, which forbids a person holding *any* office to hold *any other* office. But it goes on to say "or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly."

The State Convention of 1835, which adopted the above provision, is a case in point. In that body, as members, were David L. Swain, then Governor of the State, Wm. Gaston and J. J. Daniel, then Judges of the Supreme Court, Henry Seawell, then Judge of the Superior Courts, Alex'r Troy, then Solicitor for this Circuit, and probably other State and National officers, such as Postmasters, &c. Yet in the old Constitution, was the following provision:—

"SEC. 35. That no person in the State shall hold more than one lucrative office at any one time. *Provided*, That no appointment in the Militia or to the office of a Justice of the Peace, shall be considered as a lucrative office.

It is thus manifest that membership in a State Convention is not an *office*.

We might cite the example of State Conventions in other States, probably every other State in the Union.

Besides all this, an amendment was proposed to the bill to call the present contemplated Convention, to forbid the election to it of any member of the present Legislature; and the amendment was rejected—clearly indicating that the Legislature is of opinion that it is not unconstitutional or inconsistent for the same person to hold both trusts.

We hope to see some of our high Judicial and other officers in the Convention, if one should be held; for it is a time to bring into service our soundest and ablest men.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We refer to the proper head for the details of proceedings, as far as heard from. Our Senate report of yesterday has failed to arrive. That of Tuesday has reached us to-day.

A letter from Raleigh, of yesterday's date, has been handed to us by a gentleman of this place. It says:—

"They are progressing very fast with business. Your railroad bill has passed its 2d reading in the Senate, and the W. C. & R. Railroad bill passed its several readings. Virginia is coming up finely for the Union, which operates well here. Stand firm and all will be well."

The railroad bill alluded to above, appropriates by way of loan, we believe, $200,000 for stocking the present road to the Coal Fields, building depots, shops, &c.; and $10,000 a mile, not exceeding in all $500,000, for extending the road to the N. C. road. The company engaging to make the iron rails for the extension, and to put up works for re-rolling old rails for other roads.

The State Journal publishes the new Revenue Bill, which proposes to reduce the land tax to 15 cts. on the $100 valuation, which will yield as much revenue as 20 cents under the present law, in consequence of the increased valuation of real estate. The tax on professions, salaries, &c. to be confined to persons receiving $1000 a year and upwards. Liquors, wines, &c. to be taxed, whether for sale or use, and the makers to pay a tax on their sales. Tax on brokers and bankers to be $1000 for each county in which they have an office or agent, and $500 for each county on every non-resident broker or his agent who shall come to the State to act as such. Non-resident merchants and drummers to pay 1½ per cent. on sales, and to give bond and security. Tax on ready-made clothing to be reduced to 1 per cent.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.—In common with many others we have sought for some explanation of the causes which led to the re-election of Mr. Clingman, when, according to the general belief, Mr. Brown could have beaten him if he had not withdrawn his name. We learn that Mr. Brown's withdrawal was owing to the fact that in the early part of the session he and his friends had gone into a caucus by which Mr. Clingman was nominated; and that he did not feel at liberty therefore to permit his name to be run, notwithstanding the changed condition of things and his own earnest and able advocacy of the cause of a Constitutional Union against the Clingman party. This is deeply to be regretted, for it has fixed upon the State for six years, if the Union shall endure, a Senator who misrepresents the State, and is utterly unworthy of her high character.

FOR THE CONVENTION.—We are requested by a gentleman of Harnett County to say that in his neighborhood the people will be very glad to support Col. A. S. McNeill for a seat in the Convention. Col. McNeill is a gentleman of high character, and our informant says of sound Constitutional Union principles. The people of Harnett, we learn, with great unanimity hold the same views.

Other names in Harnett have been mentioned by other gentlemen, viz: Jas. S. Harrington, C. C. Barbee, Gen. A. D. McLean and Col. Alex'r Murchison.

For this county, the Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, who was the unanimous choice as one of the Delegates, has, we understand, been constrained by the state of his health to decline. We hope he may be induced to reconsider this determination. Several other gentlemen are spoken of, viz: Messrs. Wm. McL. McKay, Wm. B. Wright, and Benj'n R. Huske.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Senate, on Monday, the bill to alter the jurisdiction of the Courts of the State, and the rules of pleading for the relief of the people was taken up and passed 2d reading after considerable discussion. What the points of the bill are, the report does not state and the discussion does not indicate; so we omit the latter.

The bill to enable the Western [Coalfields] Railroad Company to extend their road to some point on the N. C. Railroad, was put on its second reading.

Mr. Worth made an argument at length in behalf of the bill. He thought it might be called very properly "a bill for the encouragement of the manufacturing interests of North Carolina." [We believe the bill requires the manufacture of all their on inNorth Carolina.]

Mr Hall favored the passage of the bill, believing it to be emphatically a State work.

Mr Avery favored the bill, as well as Messrs. Thomas of Jackson, and Barringer.

The bill passed its second reading—yeas 23, nays 16.

The bill to incorporate the Albemarle Steam Packet Company passed its several readings.

The bill to incorporate the bank of Thomasville was put on its second reading.

Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, spoke at length in defence of the bill.

Mr. Dockery opposed it. He was opposed on principle to increasing the number of banks in the State.

Mr. Thomas of Davidson rejoined

Mr. Barringer offered an amendment providing for a branch of this bank at Concord. Adopted.

The bill passed its second reading—Yeas 24, nays 11.

In the Commons, on Monday, proceedings of meetings in Caswell and Hertford were presented. A number of Committee reports were made; among them a favorable one on a resolution concerning the F. & W. Plank Road; and unfavorably on a bill to establish Brevard County. [The resolution as to the F. & W. P. R. Co., we believe, was of inquiry as to whether its charter had not been forfeited.]

Mr Yeates offered a resolution proposing to adjourn *sine die* on Friday next; and Mr Booth, a resolution for a recess from Thursday to the 2d Monday in April. Referred to adjournment committee.

A bill to amend the act creating sinking fund passed 2d and 3d readings. We know nothing of its provisions.

Mr Pearson introduced a bill to establish Ellis county from parts of Caldwell, Burke, Alexander and Catawba.

Mr Waugh, a bill to run a public road from Judasville to the top of the Blue ridge at Douglas gap.

Mr Slade, a bill to charter Bank of Wentworth.

Bills to charter University R R Co; Caswell Railroad Co; concerning lunatics; concerning widows; extending time for registering deeds, &c., passed 3d reading.

A resolution declaring that in case our sectional difficulties were not reconciled N C would take her position with the other slave States, passed unanimously.

The House concurred in some Senate amendments to bills amending Charlotte charter, and for protection of Haywood Academies, which are thus passed finally.

Evening Session.—After considerable discussion between Messrs. Person, Waters and Batchelor in favor of the bill to divide the State into 8 judicial circuits, and Messrs. Bowman, Henry, Yeates and Kallum against it, it was indefinitely postponed. So also, a bill for levying taxes for Common School purposes.

Mr. Booth offered a resolution to adjourn on Tuesday the 5th inst., to meet again in Wilmington on Monday next. Discussed till adjournment.

SENATE—FROM OUR REPORTER.

TUESDAY, Feb'y 5.

Mr Thomas of Davidson, made a personal explanation, disclaiming any intention of attributing to Mr Dockery, improper motives in his opposition on yesterday to the incorporation of the Bank of Thomasville. He regretted having evinced in the heat of debate an asperity of feeling which was the result of misapprehension and momentary annoyance.

Mr Dockery was satisfied with the gentleman's disclaimer of unkind feelings and unjust imputations. He hoped that their intercourse in the future would be as kindly and agreeable as it had been in the past.

The bill to alter the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of Pleading, for the relief of the people, on its third reading, was now taken up for discussion.

Mr. Walker opposed the bill with much force and ability. He regarded it as a bankrupt law, which would do the State more injury than any legislative act of the present Assembly. Its object was the suspension of the collection of debts for two years. It was an indirect attempt to pass an *ex post facto* law, impairing the validity of contracts. The passage of such law would be a direct infringement of the Constitution, which expressly prohibits such legislation. Its effect would be a suspension of credit, beneficial to a few speculators, but inflicting a serious injury on the masses of the people it proposed to relieve.

Messrs Hall and Worth opposed the bill, taking similar grounds.

Mr Outlaw replied, defending the bill. He said it was a measure demanded by the exigencies of the times, which would prove beneficial alike to debtor and creditor, arguing that at present, sales hastily forced for the satisfaction of debts would not only be ruinous to the debtor but also highly prejudicial to the creditor.

Mr Worth replied to Mr Outlaw, arguing the unconstitutionality of the bill.

Mr Faison addressed the Senate in favor of the bill. He had introduced it at the request of many of his constituents, among whom were some of the largest capitalists of Sampson County. Nothing was farther from his or their intention than to make any attempt to impair, however slightly, the validity of contracts.

Mr Dobson opposed the bill in its present shape.

Mr Avery protested against the passage of the bill and proposed the following substitute: "Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert that the 8th section of the 4th chapter of the Revised Code, be and the same is hereby repealed."

Mr Erwin replied to Mr Avery, opposing the amendment and urging the passage of the bill.

Mr Avery rejoined.

After some further discussion between Messrs Avery, Erwin, Faison and Bledsoe, Mr Outlaw asked for a division of the question on Mr Avery's motion to strike out and insert.

Messrs Whitaker, Barringer and Hall continued the discussion. The question recurring on Mr Outlaw's motion, a division of the question was ordered, and the Senate refused to strike out, ayes 17, nays 28. The bill then passed its 3d reading, yeas 25, nays 16, and was ordered to be engrossed.

A bill to charter a branch of Wilmington and Weldon Railroad from the main trunk to some point at or near Fayetteville, was taken up.

On motion of Mr Faison the 5th section was amended by authorizing a loan of $5,000 per mile after the road is graded, provided this loan should not exceed $250,000, the bonds issued to be sold at such times and places as the State Treasurer should direct. Adopted.

Mr Turner moved to amend the amendment by inserting a provision that the bonds should be sold in the city of Raleigh. Lost.

The bill then passed its 2d reading, Yeas 22. Nays 16.

Mr Pitchford introduced a bill concerning the Insane Asylum.

Mr Barringer, a bill concerning roads in the county of Cabarrus.

Mr Taylor of Brunswick, a bill to establish the Mariner's School of North Carolina.

COMMONS.—FROM OUR REPORTER.

TUESDAY, Feb'y 5.

Mr Davis of Rutherford presented the proceedings of a public meeting in Rutherford.

Mr Person from the Judiciary committee reported favorably on a bill to provide for limited partnerships; a bill to increase the pay of witnesses in Columbus county, with a substitute; a bill to compensate the owners of slaves executed for felony, with an amendment; and unfavorably on a bill to allow free negroes to enslave themselves.

Mr Hill from the committee on banks and banking reported favorably on a bill to charter the bank of Macon, with an amendment; and adversely on bills to incorporate the banks of Wentworth and Hendersonville, and to amend act of '58-9 to establish the bank of Salisbury.

Mr Waugh from the committee on corporations reported adversely on a bill for furnishing arms and equipments for the State.

Mr Galloway introduced a bill to amend the Revised Code concerning fences; passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr Davis of Bladen, a bill concerning pay of jurors in Bladen county.

Bills to extend the time for proving witness tickets; to increase the pay of witnesses, passed third reading.

WEDNESDAY, Feb'y 6.

Mr Russ presented a memorial from citizens of the eastern part of Wake county against the new county of Dobbin. Referred.

Mr Batchelor, from the joint committee on the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, reported a bill for the completion of that institution, and recommended its passage. The committee speak in terms of commendation of the arrangements and management of the Asylum, and also of the qualification of the Principal, Mr Willie J Palmer, and the Assistants in the various departments under him.

Mr Marsh, from the joint select committee on slaves and free negroes, reported favorably on two bills "concerning free negroes," a bill to prevent free negroes hiring or controlling slaves, and a bill to require the registration of free negroes, with an amendment.

Mr Rogers presented a bill to authorize the banks of the State to issue notes of the denomination of one and two dollars.

The military bill, which had occupied a portion of the morning session, and all of the night session yesterday, was again taken up, and a number of amendments adopted, the most important of which were giving the election of officers, both in the volunteer and militia departments, to the rank and file in the same. The bill then passed its 3d reading, 56 to 42.

Received from the Senate, an engrossed bill to amend the charter of the W., C. & R. Railroad Co.—appropriates $1,000,000 in coupon bonds, and takes a lien on the Company's property. Read first time.

A message was received from the Governor on the subject of the University, and announcing three vacancies in the Board of Trustees. Sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

Also, a message transmitting resolutions on federal subjects from the States of Alabama, Kentucky, New Jersey, Tennessee and Pennsylvania; and from the State of Maine concerning uniform decimal weights and measures.

The special order was taken up, being the Danville Connection railroad—the question being on its second reading.

Mr. Galloway offered an amendment changing the Northern terminus from Danville to Leaksville.

Mr G. took the floor in defence of the bill, and was speaking when the hour of recess arrived.

☞ Our reporter desires to say that in the confusion at the time of the election of Senator, he omitted to note the fact that Mr. Rogers's name was withdrawn almost immediately after he was put in nomination, as were the names of several other gentlemen spoken of in connection with the office.

THE SENATORIAL VOTE.

SENATE.

For Mr. Clingman—Mr Speaker, Messrs Avery, Bledsoe, Burton, Dickson, Dobson, Faison, Hall, Harris of F., Harris of C., Humphrey, Lane, Pitchford, Rogers, Shaw, Simmons, Speight, Street, Stowe, Taylor of G., Taylor of B., Thomas of J., Walker, Watson, Waugh, Whitaker and Winstead—27.

For Mr. Brown—Messrs Arendell, Dockery, Eure, Grist, Morehead, Sharpe, Slaughter, Spencer, Thomas of D., and Whedbee—10.

For Mr. Rogers—Messrs Barringer, Blount and Stubbs—3.

Mr Brown voted for W. A. Eaton.
Mr Simpson for Hon. D. S. Reid.
Mr Turner for Hon. G. E. Badger.
Mr Worth for Hon. J. A. Gilmer.
Messrs Taylor of Nash and Walkup were paired off.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

For Mr. Clingman.—Mr Speaker, Messrs Autry, Barrow, Batchelor, Baxter, Branch, Bridgers, Bullock, Bynum, Cannady, Cheek, Cline, Crawford, Davis of B., Davis of H., Davis of M., Ewell, Fagg, Faison, Ferguson, Foy, Galloway, Green of F., Hall, Hill, Hoke, Jenkins, Kallum, Lemonds, Logan, Love of H., Love of J., McMillan, Michener, Mordecai, Padget, Pearson, Peebles, Person, Pope, Potts, Ransom, Shaw, Slade, Small, Tapscott, Ward, Waters, Watson, Waugh, White, Wilkerson, Williams of C., Williams of N., Wishart, Woodard, Wooten, and Wright.—58.

For W. A. Graham.—Messrs Barringer, Clarke of D., Cowles, Ferebee, Foust, Gaither, Gorrell, Green of C., Green of S., Guthrie, Harris, Hayes, Patterson, Poindexter, Shober, Siler, and Winslow.—17.

For S. H. Rogers.—Messrs Albritton, Blue, Booth, Clarke, of C., Davis, of E., Marsh, Merrimon, Perkins, and Russ.—9.

For B. S. Gaither.—Messrs Burgin, Dickson, Folk, Horton, Jordan, and Rogers.—6.

For Bedford Brown.—Messrs Bowman, Carson, Crumpler, Martin, and Whitehurst.—5.

For W. N. H. Smith.—Messrs Latham, McCleese and Newby.—3.

For R. S. Donnell.—Messrs Liles and Farrow.

For R. H. Cowan.—Mr Meares.

For Lewis Thompson.—Mr Henry.

Mr Fleming had previously paired off with Mr Simonton, and Mr Harrington with Mr Kelly.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Saturday, many memorials in favor of the Crittenden resolutions were presented from Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania. Nothing else of interest.

On Monday, Messrs Benjamin and Slidell announced Louisiana's secession and their own withdrawal. Mr Clingman spoke on the crisis; his speech is "sorter so, and sorter not so," if we may judge from the telegraphic accounts. So there is already an improvement in his views.

On Tuesday, a resolution was adopted providing for counting the Presidential votes. Memorials were presented by several Republican Senators in favor of "enforcing the laws."

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, a loan bill for $25,000,000, called for by the Administration, was passed.

On Monday, the Deficiency bill. On Tuesday, Louisiana took its departure.

FAILED AT LAST.—Sensation despatches, announcing reinforcements to Fort Sumter, coercion, &c. &c., went from Charleston to Virginia, just in time to affect the Virginia election. But the Virginians were too smart to be taken in by that sort of "confidence game," and the "Carolinians" will learn by the result of the election that they have played at it once too often.

We are sorry to see signed to one of these sensation stories the name of John S. Preston, and can only hope that it was placed there without his knowledge or consent.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—No Judge made his appearance here this week, and the Special Term ordered has not been held.

The Spring Circuit will commence with Harnett, next week, Judge Saunders presiding. The Courts are held as follows;—

Harnett	County,	Monday,	February	11.
Moore	"	"	"	18.
Montgomery	"	"	"	25.
Stanly	"	"	March	4.
Anson	"	"	"	11.
Richmond	"	"	"	18.
Robeson	"	"	"	25.
Bladen	"	"	April	1.
Columbus	"	"	"	8.
Brunswick	"	"	"	15.
N. Hanover	"	(2 weeks) Monday	"	22.
Sampson	"	Monday	May	6.
Cumberland	"	"	"	13.

ROSEBUDS.—We never permit even a seeming act of injustice in the Observer without correcting it. It is therefore proper to say that "the three young men" are out in Monday's Journal to deny that one of the three disunionists, whose union, it seems, composes "a Fayetteville Whig," "is or ever was a Democrat." W. L. Rose claims to be the Whig part of the concern. Of course we give him the benefit of his statement. For ourselves, we know nothing of his politics or of him, except that he is a variety of Rose. Gentlemen entitled to credit inform us that until he became a Disunionist he was a Democrat. Of course we believe them. And of course we cannot be expected to believe a statement made by those who claim to have written that vile article signed "a Fayetteville Whig," the lying character of which has been so thoroughly exposed.

By the way, as to the authorship: "the three young men" seem anxious about losing the honor. They need feel no alarm on the subject. While the public voice acquits them of the leading agency in the matter and saddles them with but a secondary part, their acknowledged share is quite sufficient to satisfy them. It is a very dirty matter they have been engaged in, and do what they will.

"The scent of *three* Roses will hang 'round it still." A bad scent it is, too, which "smells *to* Heaven" and *of* another place.

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—*The Peace Conference.*—All the States were present yesterday that have elected Commissioners, except New York, Tennessee, Missouri and Illinois. Eleven are fully represented. The absent Commissioners are expected to be present to-day, and Commissioners from Connecticut and Massachusetts to-morrow.

Hon. S. C. Wright, of Ohio, was chosen temporary Chairman, and Hon. Benj. C. Howard, of Maryland, temporary Secretary.

A motion was made to admit the representatives of the press, some dozen of whom were waiting at the door. A brief debate ensued on this motion, some of the members preferring that their deliberations should be conducted in private as being calculated to lead to more harmonious results. It was contended that the Convention of 1776 sat with closed doors, and that with the present embittered state of the public mind, no good result would ensue from a publication of their debates.

Without coming to a vote on the subject, it was laid on the table for the present, and a committee of eleven appointed to report permanent officers for the Conference at noon to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Peace Conference reassembled this morning, and the committee on permanent organization reported the name of ex-President Tyler, as President.

It was resolved to continue the entire session with closed doors, excluding both the press and the public.

We annex a list of the States represented, 11 Northern and 7 Southern, and the names of Delegates, so far as ascertained:—

New York.—David Dudley Field, Wm. Curtis Noyes, James S. Wadsworth, James C. Smith, Addison Gardiner, Greene C. Bronson, William E. Dodge, Amaziah B. James, Erastus Corning.

New Jersey.—Charles S. Olden, Robert F. Stockton, Joseph K. Randolph, Rodman M. Price, Peter D. Vroom, Benjamin Williamson, Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, Thomas J. Stryker, Wm. C. Alexander.

New Hampshire.—Amos Tuck, Asa Fowler, Levi Chamberlain.

Ohio.—Salmon P. Chase, S. C. Wright, V. Harlan, Thos. Ewing, Wm. Groesbeck, Reuben Hitchcock, F. T. Backus.

Pennsylvania.—Wm. M. Meredith, Jas. Pollock, Thos. E. Franklin, Thos. White, David Wilmot, Andrew W. Loomis, Wm. McKennan.

Rhode Island.—Samuel Ames, of Providence; Alexander Duncan, of Providence; Wm. W. Hooper, of Providence; Geo. H. Browne, of Gloucester; Samuel G. Arnold, of Middletown.

Vermont.—Ex. Gov. Hiland Hall, Lieut. Gov. Levi Underwood, Gen. H. Henry Baxter, Hon. L. E. Crittenden and Hon. B. D. Harris.

Indiana.—Hon. C. B. Smith, P. A. Huckleman, G. S. Orth, E. W. H. Lewis, and T. C. Sloughton.

Illinois.—Stephen S. Logan, Gustavus A. Koerner, ex-Gov. Wood, B. C. Cook, T. J. Turner.

Massachusetts.—Names not yet received.

Connecticut.—Ditto.

Delaware.—Geo. B

Speech of Mr. Gilmer,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ON THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

[Concluded.]

I prefer Mr. Crittenden's proposition, so far as it relates to slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the forts, arsenals, and dock-yards. But Northern gentlemen say that, if you submit all these little questions of constitutional amendment to the people, and some of them are voted down, you will be worse off than you were before, and that these are all small and unimportant questions compared with the question of slavery in the States. The question as to the interference with slavery in these places has only had importance in the South as settling a principle which they feared would lead to an interference with slavery in the States. Whether slavery shall be employed in these places or not is a question small compared with the question of slavery in the States; but it becomes an important one in the South, because if that power were exercised by Congress, our people take it for granted that the next step would be to attack slavery in the States. But if, as gentlemen propose, they will give us a Congressional pledge upon these subjects, and then give us, as they propose, a perpetual guarantee against the interference of Congress with slavery in the States—the great area or field where it exists—for all time to come by a constitutional amendment, never to be altered or disturbed except by the consent of all the States of this Union; if you will do this, then I conceive the apprehensions of my people will, in a great degree, be removed as to these diminutive localities. When the people of the Free States have given them a guarantee for the perpetual enjoyment of their institutions in these glorious fifteen States, having 950,000 square miles of territory, the best rivers in the world, the most valuable productions of the earth, and the most desirable climate, and also give them a reasonable chance in the Territories wherever climate, soil, and productions will invite their settlement, then I would address my people, and say that they should stay in the Union. With this constitutional perpetual guarantee as to slavery in the States, and a Congressional pledge as to the District, arsenals, and dock-yards, I should consider all inducements to interfere with slavery in these very small localities removed.

Gentlemen say that this is altogether unnecessary; that you never intend to interfere with slavery in the States; and that you have no power now to abolish it in the States. I have repeatedly heard that said here. I do not gainsay it. But I tell you, gentlemen from the North, that the item of a letter which I have read to you to-day, sent by the Senator to the capital of my State, is only a specimen of what is preached all over the South in every neighborhood; and the Southern people do, whether justly or not, honestly believe that the Republican party—a great and powerful party at the North—do intend to interfere with slavery where it exists in the States, and if the North will come up in this solemn manner, and put this perpetual guarantee in the Constitution against the power of Congress, then the men who distract the South with this idea will be contradicted by you in the most positive and indubitable manner for all time to come. And here let me make a remark to Northern gentlemen, in all kindness, and without meaning any offence to any one. You say you have elected your President constitutionally. I admit it. You express wonder and surprise that the South should be alarmed at this. Now, let me reason with you. The presentation of the converse of a proposition sometimes puts the question itself in a different light. Suppose the position of the two sections of the Union was reversed, suppose the Slave States were eighteen and the Free States fifteen, suppose the Slave States had a majority in this House, a majority in the Senate, and a majority in the electoral college, suppose the Slave States were to hold a convention and appoint the place of meeting as far South as they could, say at Mobile; that there should be no delegates in that convention from the Free States: that they should nominate two candidates, one from Florida and the other from Texas, and should wind up their proceedings by the adoption of a resolution intimating that it is in the power of Congress, as well as the duty of Congress, to provide that no more Free States shall be admitted into the Union, and should elect their candidates nominated by the Slave States alone; suppose all these things were to happen, and then speeches, assurances, and telegrams should be freely circulated through your country that the South intend to make all the States slaveholding States, I submit to you, my Northern friends, would you not be very much warmed up against that Southern movement, and begin to feel that you were but small folks in this Government? Would you not feel like looking out for yourselves, at least to the extent of asking for some guarantee? I throw out this idea by way of some excuse or extenuation of these ravings and threatenings to the peace and quiet of this country.

It is my honest opinion—and in that I agree with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Millson)—that our present Territorial question is substantially settled, and that it is rather an excuse for agitation. I incline to the opinion that in the future, as heretofore, soil, climate, and productions would settle this question of slavery in the Territories if peace and quiet were restored. After all that has been said and done Congress has never made a free State out of any territory that nature intended for a slave State, and has never made a slave State out of territory where free labor could be profitably employed. You cannot, by your Wilmot proviso, prevent the establishment of slavery in any territory where the people can use compulsory labor better and with more profit than any other, and where they can cultivate rice, tobacco, cotton, indigo, and sugar better than any thing else. When such a Territory has got a population large enough for the establishment of a government, and you tender them a Territorial government, with the Wilmot proviso in it, they will throw it back in your faces; and when they have sufficient population for a State they will organize a government of their own, republican in form, and apply for admission, and, according to your own principle, you will be bound to admit them. I am only showing you what a very little thing it is that we have got this country so much by the ears about, and if we get in a proper humor how easy it would be for sensible gentlemen to get together and settle it.

Why, gentlemen, pray what is this Territorial question? It is one that has only assumed its importance within a short time, because ultra partisans have magnified and misrepresented it for the purpose of inflaming the public mind North and South. In this they have succeeded to a most fearful and alarming extent. This is the true complaint with which we are afflicted. This is the disease which has brought us to the verge of the grave.

Why, sir, I find in the newspapers of the day that our Northern friends say we have got the Dred Scott decision; that that decision makes slavery the normal condition of the Territories; and that the same principle there established, if carried out, would carry slavery into the Free States. Who can wonder that that idea, when presented to Northern audiences, should excite them against the South and set them railing against us? And so, when a Democrat gets up before a Southern audience and tells them that the great sectional Republican party has got the power and has determined to set all the slaves free, who can wonder that they become excited? Who can wonder that the man who owns slaves looks up his old rifle, and that he and his sons are for fighting when thus assured? Partisans and demagogues have wrought all this mischief. The Supreme Court, as I understand it, has not decided that the normal condition of the Territory is either slave or free. No sir. I used to think that the Missouri compromise was constitutional. Looking to the men who passed it, and the long acquiescence of the country and of all parties under it, I so concluded. I thought that partners in land could divide their land as legally and constitutionally as they can sell it or jointly occupy it.

I can illustrate, in a few words, how I understand this decision, and the extent to which it has gone. Pardon me if I do so by example. Suppose two old farmers, Mr. North and Mr. South, have bought, and each owns a large tract of land under a Government which permits slavery. Mr. North says he does not want to have slaves on his plantation; he will do without them, and makes a family law that all slaves that may ever into his lands shall be free, if they come by the consent of the owner. The common Government says this homestead law you may make. But Mr. South owns slaves, and says that he will and does make his family law, making it legal to command the obedience and service of his slaves. This right the Government aforesaid, common to them both, recognises. These old gentlemen, after awhile, conclude to buy, for the benefit of themselves and their families, a large body of new wood-land adjoining or near to their said farm and families, and take a common deed to the land, join in the payment of the purchase-money, and the deed is made to them and their heirs. All this being completed, in the course of a few weeks Mr. North goes, with his sons and apprentices, oxen and carts, out into this newly purchased land to cut timber, and Mr. South sends his sons and slaves, with horses and wagons, to do the same. When these parties meet on these newly purchased lands, and a quarrel begins, Mr. North addresses the sons of Mr. South, and says that, although the land is common to both families, Mr. South had no right to send his slaves into this new purchase; and in consequence of this, and his (Mr. North's) homestead law, the slaves are free. No, sir, reply the sons; these slaves, by a law common to us both, belonged to our father on the old place. We have a joint right and a joint possession of this land with you. We have not left our possession. We are as much at home with these slaves and these horses as you are with your oxen and apprentices. Mr. North replies, if you want your negroes to work on this land you must set them free, or I will set them free. The sons of Mr. South say if you do, we will do as much harm to you. So here arises the question.

The Supreme Court decides that neither of these parties have gone from home; they are tenants in common; and the same rights of property that each had at and in their first homes they retain when they meet on the new purchase, the condition of which, after the said joint purchase, must be mixed, and must assimilate itself to the condition, rights, and interests of its joint owners. But suppose an honest, impartial neighbor should come up while the quarrel progressed between the parties, and they would agree to leave the matter in dispute to him; he would not likely decide that the negroes were free; he would more likely advise them to divide their new lands as nearly equal between them as they could; and each stay with his own persons and things on his own side. But if told the court common to both parties had decided that this cannot be done constitutionally, the neighbor would then likely advise the parties to make friends, get on friendly and peaceably with their persons and things, until the members of the family marry, and settle new farms or plantations on these newly purchased lands, and then let these new families determine each for itself about these slaves, just as Mr. North and Mr. South originally did for themselves and their families. The question then comes to this: can we agree? Is it possible that the sons of American fathers cannot agree in this trifling matter? If not, then we have lost the spirit of our fathers. What did they do? When they framed the Constitution, nearly all the States owned slaves; some did not. They recognised and generously provided for the rights of all in these then States as to slavery and every other matter. They provided in their common organic law that if a slave ran away from his master into a free State, he should be returned. More than that, they agreed, by way of compromise, and to form a Union with slave States to let the African slave trade be kept open for twenty-one years. That is what they did. When North Carolina granted to you Tennessee, it was put expressly in the bond that slavery should not be abolished by Congress in that Territory. That is what our fathers did. What, pray you, would they do if they were here in our places to-day? Why, they would settle this question immediately. They would not go to dinner before they had settled it. They never would have broken up this Union rather than do what I request of you to do; never! When the country comes to understand this, and looks back upon what our fathers did, this Congress will be disgraced for not having settled this question satisfactorily, and that, too, speedily. Strip it of all the misrepresentations and exaggerations which have been so improperly crowded around it to create sectional jealousy and hatred, and it becomes one so simple and plain that were the plain, honest masses here that we assume to represent, they would settle it before the going down of another sun.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to refer to the proposition of the Committee of Thirty three. I am not disposed to look behind their action to see what this member or that member of the committee may have said. The country will make up its judgment on the report itself. What do they recommend? To let the Dred Scott decision alone. They say to the South, you have got that Dred Scott decision in your favor; it gives to you your slaves and your right to hold them in all the Territories North and South; but we have got the power to secure free settlements and fair decisions in the Territories, and we will take care of the Northern Territory ourselves. We leave you the Southern Territory under circumstances which will enable you to establish slavery there, if you ever could do it under any circumstances. We leave the Dred Scott decision untouched, uncontradicted, and without criticism, by making no reference to it in the compromise. Take your Southern territory, under the compromise of 1850, and under the Dred Scott decision, and with the protection and the right to sue for your slaves, which it declares, and do just what you please with it; and we will take the territory north of the Missouri line just in the same way; we ask no prohibition any where in any territory. You cannot make that north of 36 deg. 30 min. slave territory; and therefore we care nothing for the Dred Scott decision But do you take the Southern territory, with the Dred Scott decision; take it now whilst the status of slavery is upon it, fixed by Territorial law, and make a Slave State out of it if you can. We ask no prohibition of slavery north of the line We trust to climate, soil, and productions. If any of your negroes come over into our territory, the few that come, or are brought, may remain until the people of the Territory, in forming a State constitution, shall otherwise determine. If I am not mistaken, and I think I cannot be, in my construction, there is no other on its face. I think this proposition may be safely accepted by the South. It not only applies to the territory that we now have, but it applies also to what we ever may have. I would have Southern gentlemen think of it.

But it is said that there are men in the North who make war upon the Dred Scott decision. I ask, is this the first decision of the Supreme Court that was ever denounced by a political party? Our Democratic friends talk now much about understanding the decisions of the Supreme Court. I think I noticed that at Charleston a little resolution was offered committing the Democratic party to be bound by the decisions of the Supreme Court on all constitutional questions, but it did not get many votes. It comes with ill grace, I respectfully submit, from the Democratic party, to be preaching about standing up to the Dred Scott decision, when you cannot to day get them to pledge themselves that the Supreme Court, even the present court, is to be the arbiter on all questions arising under the Constitution. They never have done so. They denounced the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Bank case; and although they had Gen Jackson in the Presidency, other Presidents of the same faith, and had the control of almost every State government, they never tried to amend the Constitution in that respect, or to take away the effect of that decision—never! The Republican party very improperly follow a bad example which was set for them, but, I imagine, with no better success Experience, under the decision, will not require its reversal. I tell you it never will be done. I tell you, gentlemen, that, in my opinion, the more that is understood by gentlemen of the North and South, the less inclined will they be to disturb it. It was well said by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Millson)—it was a decision, mark you, connected with the Kansas trouble—that it gave to the North the kernel and to the South the hull; and that is about the whole of it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have presented these considerations, hoping thereby to get in a proper frame of mind and disposition to work for the peace of this country, because I desire to do my duty, and my whole duty, while I am in the Union; and, if I am forced to go out of it, I may be also enabled to do my duty then. I tell gentlemen that if, in spite of all the efforts of wise and good men, the State from which I come decides to dissolve her connexion with this Government, my destinies are and will be with her. I know that when that event occurs peace cannot long continue. A war, a terrible war, will ensue. Whenever the people of the North and South have once been expelled to the God of Battles, for which I look with most fearful apprehension, a civil war will follow that will end only in the destruction of all the great interests of all sections of the country. Whenever that event comes I know my duty; and, whether I have the nerve to be there myself or not, I know that such will be my duty, and that it will also be my duty to devote to the service my means, myself, and my children. Whenever that struggle comes, you will find, North and South, that the men who have sought most to preserve the Union, who have been the last to give it up, will be the first men to be found in the rank and file on both sides of the contest, their means most liberally and freely be devoted to helping and maintaining the great, terrific, and bloody struggle, and they will enter it on either side for victory or death; and if they fail in their efforts for the first they will be found with their back to the field and their feet to the foe

I want gentlemen North and South to mark my words when these things come, when this bloody strife ensues, as it certainly will unless this spirit of disunion can be checked; when, mark you, this country shall be laid waste; when all our channels and communications of trade shall be broken up; when the shipping in our ports shall be destroyed; when our institution of learning and religion shall wither away or be torn down; when your cities shall be given up for plunder and for slaughter; when your sons and my sons, your neighbors and my neighbors shall be carried from this bloody field of strife; and our mothers, our sisters, our wives, and our daughters shall assemble around us, and, with weeping eyes and aching hearts, say, "Could not you have done something, could not you have said something that would have averted this dreadful calamity?" I want to feel in my conscience and in my soul that I have done my duty. [Suppressed applause.] I want you fellow-men of the North, to be able to say that, upon a mere abstraction, that upon a question of no practical importance, you have not held out and refused to yield for the sake of giving peace to the country. I ask you, again, if you cannot give up this mere abstraction? For, with all due respect, I can never envy the feelings of the man, North or South, who, when that day of butchery and destruction shall come, will feel in his heart that he stood out on a mere point of etiquette; that if he had yielded a matter of no practical importance to him, or his constituents, all trouble could have been avoided. I ask gentlemen, North and South, if they will not unite in settling these abstract questions, and give peace to the country?

UNION MEETING IN SAMPSON COUNTY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting held by a portion of the citizens of Sampson County at Mingo precinct, on the 1st inst., James C Draughon, Esq. was called to the Chair, and D Ray and S D Jackson were appointed Secretaries. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in an appropriate manner, and, on motion, a committee of seven were appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, the following persons constituting said committee: D Ray, Wm Jackson, L H Lee, J C West, Wm Strickland, J A Butler, and Joseph Dawson. The committee presented the following:

WHEREAS: The present condition of the country is such as to alarm every true patriot for the safety and stability of the government under which we live, and under which we have enjoyed the blessings of liberty for so many years, we feel it incumbent upon us as citizens of this Republic to express our sentiments relative to the causes which at present disturb the peace of our once happy country. And in the expression of our sentiments we desire to lay aside all party bias, and consider the difficulties that surround us as patriots and freemen; therefore we submit the following Resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. That we have an unwavering attachment to the present Union of these States, and to our present Constitution; yet we think the latter should be so amended as to forever settle the vexed question of slavery.

Resolved, 2d. That we earnestly recommend the calling of a general Convention of the people of all the States now in the Union, to take into consideration the condition of our National affairs.

Resolved, 3d. That we disapprove of the hasty and inconsiderate action of South Carolina in seceding from the Union, and that we consider said action as injurious to the cause of the South and tending to plunge the country into civil war.

Resolved 4th. That we disapprove of the course of our Representative in Congress, Hon. Warren Winslow, in withdrawing from the committee of 33.

Resolved 5th. That our Legislature having passed a bill calling a Convention of the people of the State, we highly approve of the clause in said bill submitting the action of the Convention to the vote of the people.

Resolved 6th. That we disapprove of secession as a remedy for our present difficulties, until we have exhausted every effort which can be honorably made in the Union.

Resolved 7th. That much as we love our present Constitution and Government, we will not submit to any rule, by which the South or her institutions would be dishonored.

Resolved 8th That we most earnestly condemn the action of some of the Northern States, in passing certain laws in conflict with the constitution of the U. States, known as personal liberty laws.

Resolved 9th. That we cordially approve of the resolutions offered in the Senate of the United States, by Hon. J. J. Crittenden of Kentucky, as a basis of a settlement of the difficulties which now disturb the peace of our beloved country.

Resolved 10th. That we approve of the manly and patriotic course of the Hon. Bedford Brown in our State Senate, and would be much pleased should he be elected to the United States Senate in place of the Hon. T. L. Clingman.

Resolved 11th. That we think it inexpedient and dangerous to the safety of the Union, for the government to use force in coercing any of the seceding States.

Resolved 12th. That we recommend a course of forbearance and conciliation, both to the government and our sister States of the South.

Resolved 13th. That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, and that the Raleigh Standard be requested to copy.

On motion of J. C. West, the foregoing resolutions were adopted unanimously.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the chairman and secretaries.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES. C. DRAUGHON, Ch'n.

D. RAY, S. D. JACKSON, } Secretaries.

ROBESON MASS MEETING.

THE voters of Robeson who are in favor of maintaining the Constitution and the Union of the States, and opposed to present secession and disunion, are requested to meet at the Court House in Lumberton, on Saturday the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting and nominating two Delegates to the State Convention, to be voted for on the 28th of this month.

CITIZENS.

Robeson County, Feb'y 5. 94-itm

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION:

BY JOHN W. ELLIS, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, The following law has been enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to-wit:

AN ACT CONCERNING A CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE.

WHEREAS, The present perilous condition of the country demands, in the judgment of this General Assembly, that the sovereign people of this State should assemble in Convention to effect an honorable adjustment of existing difficulties whereby the Federal Union is endangered, or otherwise to determine what action will best preserve the honor and promote the interests of North Carolina; and whereas, this General Assembly, on matters of such grave import, involving the relation of North Carolina to her sisters in the confederacy, is reluctant to adopt any settled policy without the sense of the people, in whom, under our government, all sovereignty resides, being first ascertained.

SEC. 1. *Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, two thirds of all the members of each house concurring,* That upon the passage of this act the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby required, to issue a proclamation, commanding the Sheriffs of the respective counties in the State to open polls at the several election precincts, in said counties, on the 28th day of February, A. D., 1861, when and where all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly may vote for or against a State Convention: those who wish a convention, voting with a printed or written ticket, "Convention," and those who do not wish a convention, voting in the same way, "No Convention;" also, to open separate polls at the said time and places for the election of delegates to the convention, to be assembled on such times as are hereinafter provided; said polls to be superintended by inspectors, appointed by the sheriffs, with the advice of three justices of the peace, of the respective counties, who shall be sworn according to the provisions of sec. 6, chap. 52, of Revised Code.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs to make out duplicate statements of their polls, in their respective counties, on the question of "Convention" and "No Convention," sworn to before the clerk of the county court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State, at Raleigh, under the same rules and regulations, and under the same penalties, as are prescribed in the case of the returns of the vote for electors of President and Vice President, as now prescribed by law, immediately after said election.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of the State, Public Treasurer and Comptroller, to compare the number of votes for and against a convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of a convention, he shall forthwith issue a proclamation in such manner as he may think proper, summoning the delegates elected to said convention, as aforesaid, to convene in Raleigh, on such day as he may designate in his said proclamation: *Provided,* the day designated be not earlier than the eleventh of March; and if a majority of the votes polled are against a convention, the Governor shall, in like manner issue a proclamation of that fact; and in that case, the assembling of the said delegates, elected as aforesaid, under the provisions of this act, is hereby declared to be illegal and of no effect.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the election for delegates as aforesaid, shall be held and conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the General Assembly, and the vote shall be counted and the scrolls compared, and certificates issued in the same manner as prescribed by law for members of the House of Commons.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That if a vacancy shall occur by the death, resignation or removal from the State or by the refusal to serve, of any person elected delegate as aforesaid, the presiding officer of the Convention shall issue his writ to the Sheriff of the county in which such vacancy may have occurred, after such notice as the convention may order, to open a poll to fill such vacancy under the same rules and regulations as hereinbefore prescribed for the election of delegates.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That the said convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates as members of the House of Commons under the last apportionment.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the mileage and per diem pay of the delegates to said convention shall be the same as that of members of the General Assembly, to be paid in the same manner; and said convention shall have power to fix the pay of all its officers, and of any representative to any convention or State, and shall provide for other expenses, to be paid out of the treasury as it may direct.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That the said convention shall have power to elect its officers, and prescribe qualifications for its members, not inconsistent with the true intent of this act.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted,* That the said convention shall have power to consider all grievances affecting North Carolina, as a member of the Confederacy, according to the true intent and meaning of this act; the assent or dissent of the people to the propositions herein contained, being respectively expressed by the votes, "Convention" or "No Convention," at the time and in the mode herein before provided.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted,* That no ordinance of said Convention shall have any force or validity until it shall have been ratified by a majority of the qualified voters for members of the General Assembly, to whom it shall be submitted according to the mode prescribed for elections of members to the house of Commons, the assent or dissent of the people hereto being expressed as in preceding sections of this act.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted,* That no delegate elected shall be permitted to take his seat in said convention until he shall have taken and subscribed to the following oath, before any judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts, or any justice of the peace of Wake county, to-wit: I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will not do any act contrary to the act of the General Assembly, under which this convention is called; and that I will duly and faithfully discharge my duties as a member of this convention, according to the best of my knowledge and ability, so help me God!

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 1st day of February, A. D., 1861.

W. T. DORTCH, S. H. C.
H. T. CLARK, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, RUFUS H. PAGE, Secretary of State in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office. Given under my hand this 1st day of February, 1861.

RUFUS H. PAGE, Secretary of State.

Now, therefore, this is to command the Sheriffs of the respective Counties of the State, to cause an election to be held in the manner prescribed by said Act, on the 28th day of February, A. D., 1861, when all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly may vote for or against a State Convention and for delegates thereto; and they are furthermore enjoined to conform, in all respects, to the requirements of said Act.

[SEAL] Given under my hand and attested by the Great Seal of the State.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 1st day of Feb., A. D., 1861.

By the Governor, JOHN W. ELLIS.
GRAHAM DAVES, *Private Secretary.*

☞ *Every paper in the State* will copy the foregoing, with this notice, one time.

NOTICE.

MR. A. H. BALDWIN is duly authorized to receipt for any moneys due us.

Desiring to close up our establishment immediately, THOSE WHO OWE BILLS OR NOTES, will greatly oblige us by paying without further notice.

The large and desirable Stock on hand is daily BEING DISPOSED of at PRICES to SAVE COST ONLY.

Embrace the opportunity while it is open for you.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
Proprietors Clothing House,
21 HAY ST.

Feb'y 1. 93tf

NOTICE.

THE books of accounts and the sums of money due and owing to Michael Smith having been assigned and set over to the subscriber for a valuable consideration; all persons indebted to the said Michael Smith, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and are hereby notified to make payment to no other person.

A. McRIMMON.

Jan'y 15, 1861. 88-i8tpd

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, WARE-HOUSE and COTTON SHED, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets. Apply to

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Feb'y 6. 94-1m

LETTER FROM HON. W. A. GRAHAM.

To A. M. Waddell, Esq., Wilmington Herald:

In your paper of the 1st inst., I have observed the publication of the proceedings of a meeting of "Minute Men," in the town of Wilmington, in which my name is used to sanction, by implication at least, a proceeding from which I wholly dissent. The fourth resolution of the meeting is as follows:

4. Resolved, That we have seen with pleasure an announcement, said to be based "upon the best authority," that the Hon. Wm. A. Graham would not "condescend to accept" a seat in the cabinet of Lincoln, and if it is inconsistent with the dignity of a North Carolina statesman to accept office under a Black Republican administration, it is equally inconsistent with the dignity of the free people of North Carolina to be subjects of an administration so thoroughly hostile to their rights and interests.

I have not been offered a seat in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. I have no personal acquaintance with him, and have never had any correspondence, either with him or with any person authorized to make such an offer. Since the publications in the newspapers some time since, of my name in connection with those of others, as one, to whom such an appointment might be tendered, the subject has been referred to, not unfrequently in conversations, and in two or three instances in correspondence with my friends. To them I have stated, that such an offer had not been made, and that if it were made, it would be declined. From these conversations, which were without reserve, the article published in the Spirit of the Age and alluded to in the resolution, no doubt had its origin. I had no knowledge of it however, until copied into the Fayetteville Observer of last week. While it states the fact that I would decline to accept, it does so in language, which would subject me to the imputation of arrogance had it been employed by me.

But while unwilling to become the confidential adviser of a President, whose election was effected upon sectional principles and by sectional votes, it is well known that I am far from believing his election merely is a sufficient cause for the abandonment of the Government of our fathers, and especially for its overthrow by unlawful violence, such as is proposed by the meeting in question, and which threatens destruction alike to the constituted authorities of the State, as well as the Federal Government. All such proceedings are based on the mistaken supposition, that the Government is a monarchy, and the President a sovereign to whom we owe allegiance, and who may regulate and influence our destinies at his pleasure, whereas he is but the chief servant among those of the national household, whom the people, from time to time, call to the performance of duties, limited and defined by the Constitution and Laws. Although the person now elected has no claim upon our section of the Union, except that he has been elected according to the provisions of the Constitution, that is sufficient to entitle him to induction into office, and to the exercise of its legal functions. "Acquiescence in the decision of majorities, says Jefferson (on questions committed to majorities) is the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism." Let him, then, be installed in office according to the requirements of the Government under which he was elected—and give to the nation a summary of his policy. The speeches on the hustings are not always the guides in the political administration of Government. Let us hear before we strike—there will be no abatement of manly spirit to vindicate our rights, after this ensues, from what existed before.

The real grievances of which the South has a right to complain—and as to which none are more earnest in desiring redress than myself—are not the result of Presidential usurpations; they spring from a disregard of the obligations of the Constitution, among a large portion of the people of the non-slaveholding States, favored in many instances by the action of their State Governments. The remedies for them, if the present Congress fail to agree upon them, should in my opinion, be sought by a calm appeal to the people—through a Convention of all the States. Such a body has never been assembled since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It would probably be free from the asperities which have characterized the deliberations of Congress—and if upon a candid confession of opinions our differences should be found to be irreconcilable, it could provide for that peaceable separation so much to be desired, if it must come, and which is hardly possible in any other mode. This may be too dilatory to accommodate the views of more ardent natures, but it may be tried in far less time than our fathers spent in efforts for reconciliation with their brethren beyond the Atlantic, before the final severance. Is not the preservation of the Government of our ancestors, hallowed by their wisdom, and consecrated to us through a thousand recollections of national greatness, prosperity and renown, worthy of such an experiment, and thus much delay? In endeavoring to study and understand it by the light of the history of the past, it has seemed to me that it was a Government made for this people, and the people for the Government. Let us preserve and regulate it if possible—not destroy it. I have but little hope of seeing another securing to us so much freedom, prosperity and safety. I have still less from a reconstruction, which is the favorite idea of its destroyers. It was difficult to procure its adoption by thirteen States amid circumstances of the most pressing necessity. It will be still more difficult to obtain the ratification of a new system by fifteen, with the diverse theories of government, interest, and safety which pervade them. All these risques of the future, I shall, I trust, be as ready as other men to encounter, if the public interest, or safety, or honor, shall require it. But I would have North Carolina to signalize her devotion to that constitution, which her people have loved so well, and whose covenants she has so faithfully kept, by moderation, forbearance, and abstinence from precipitate action—to mediate and pacify if possible—to prevent the disintegration of the Confederacy, at least until its different members shall have sufficient time and opportunity in candor and a spirit of justice, to understand the positions and ideas of each other. When this shall have been done I do not despair of seeing a return of peace, amity and union. If not, and the destruction of the Government becomes a necessity, we shall at least have the consolation to know that our best efforts were not wanting for its preservation.

Very Respectfully, Yours,

W. A. GRAHAM.

Hillsboro', Feb. 5th, 1861.

Change of Tone among Republicans.—The growth of conservative sentiments among the Republican members is steadily and satisfactorily progressing, and should conservatism triumph in Virginia to-day it will have a most happy effect. At a meeting of Republicans of the House last night there were sixty-six members present, and a vote on the Border State resolutions resulted as follows—ayes 58, nays 5. If this is not a basis on which conciliation may rest with some confidence, it must be that none is desired by the Secessionists.—*Wash. Cor. Baltimore American.*

Free Negroes on the Wing.—On Wednesday last, sixty-three free negroes from Edgecombe county, North Carolina, crossed the Ohio river at Bellaire on their way to Zanesville. An old negro acted as leader of the party, holding the tickets, disbursing funds, &c.

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Peace Conference had a session of four hours to-day, having assembled at 12 o'clock, and adjourned at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Morehead, of North Carolina, presided most of the time, President Tyler being too unwell to perform the duties of the Chair. He was, however, present, and participated in the proceedings.

Mr. Seddon, of Virginia, urged that the Conference proceed at once to the consideration of the business for which they had convened, and proposed to take up for consideration the Crittenden resolutions.

This was opposed by the Republicans, and an animated debate ensued, in which Messrs. Rives and Seddon of Virginia, Guthrie of Kentucky, Chase of Ohio, and others participated.

Finally, at the suggestion of Mr. Guthrie, the motion to take up the Crittenden resolutions was postponed until to-morrow, to await the arrival of other delegations.

President Tylor, after listening to the debates to-day, is still hopeful this evening of a satisfactory result of their deliberations. Others, however, profess to see no benefits likely to arise from patriotic professions, whilst there is a radical difference in views that must soon terminate the proceedings unfavorably. The Union men express confidence in the final result, whilst the Disunionists, both from the North and the South, do not desire any conciliation or compromise, and are doing all in their power to check the hopeful feelings of their associates.

A number of the Republican members of Congress are laboring to prevent concessions, and to bring back into party traces those who have wandered out of the sectional fold. The Secessionists *per se* are also endeavoring to urge on the Conference the most extreme Southern demands, so as to prevent conciliation if possible.

Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—It is generally believed, in well-informed circles to-day, that the Peace Convention will adopt the Crittenden compromise, as the basis of adjustment. The result of the election in Virginia has strengthened opinion in the belief, and, in consequence, things wear a more hopeful appearance.—*Alex. Gazette.*

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—The House passed the resolves for the appointment of commissioners to the Washington convention this afternoon, in concurrence, and Governor Andrew has appointed John B. Goodrich, Charles Allen, George S. Boutwell, M. Forbes, Francis B. Crowninshield, Theophilus P. Chandler, and Richard P. Waters, as commissioners.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The President's course in relation to the propositions of Colonel Hayne, is similar to that toward the former Commissioners, namely—that he has no authority to treat for the sale or other disposition of the forts and other public property; that it is his duty to defend them to the best of his ability, and that the consequences must fall on those who attack them. Colonel Hayne will not return to South Carolina.

FORT SMITH, ARK., Feb. 6.—It is stated that the Texans threaten to take possession of Forts Washita, Cobb and Arbuckle, in the Indian Territory. The overland mail conductor reports that an arsenal was seized by the Arkansas State troops on Saturday.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—To-day in the Louisiana Convention, a resolution was presented excluding all the New England States from the new confederacy, until their laws and constitutions shall conform with the constitution adopted by the government at Montgomery.

A better feeling prevails for re-establishing the Union on a basis of a Southern Confederacy.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—In the convention to-day, a resolution for appointing Commissioners to all the slaveholding States that have not yet seceded, and to invite them to join the Southern Confederacy, was tabled.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 6.—The Commissioners from North Carolina presented their credentials to-day, and were tendered seats in the Convention during the open sessions.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 8.—The Constitution of the United States has been adopted by the Federative Congress of the Seceding States, with additions giving Free Trade with the whole world.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Feb. 5.—The Ordinance of Secession passed the Convention on the 1st by a vote of 166 to 7. The result will be voted upon by the people on the 23d February. If ratified the Ordinance is to go into effect on the 2nd March. The people have declared their attachment to the South and their desire to join the Southern Confederacy. If such a Confederacy shall not be formed Texas will be proclaimed an independent Republic. The news from Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana created great excitement in Northern Texas.

An Important Rumor—Troubles in the Happy Family.—There already exists a considerable uproar in the Republican party; with abundant evidence that it is rapidly falling to pieces. On one side the Tribune, the Courier, the Post, and the ultra Anti-Slavery men and journals throughout the country cry out against concession or compromise, and demand the subjugation and blood of the South. This is one branch of the happy family.

On the other hand, Messrs. Lincoln, Seward, Bates, Cameron, and the men who have got to face the music and take the responsibility of conducting the government, see the necessity of meeting the crisis in a practical way,—of making concessions to the public will, and yielding to the South some portion of their just rights. This is the other branch of the happy family.

Mr. Seward has made two speeches in which he has beaten the bush pretty effectually, talked smoothly, and professed a wish to preserve the Union, without venturing upon any practical mode of accomplishing so desirable a result. Something more, however, was needed,—and rumor has it that Mr. Seward, yielding to the necessities of the case, has "taken the bull by the horns," and come out fair and square for the Crittenden proposition. We almost fear this report cannot be correct, but we trust it may prove so. It would be a practical and effective movement, and productive of great good.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Stocks went up in New York under the influence of this rumor—N. C.'s from 74 to 77½.

The Virginia Election—What Mr. Seward says.—Mr. Seward, with characteristic confidence, is particularly pleased with the Virginia Election. He pronounces the Union safe, and says the border States will follow the example of the Old Dominion.

He also says that the work of the Border State Conference is as good as done. Other Republicans also say that we have grounds for negotiation and amicable settlement. While the border States kept up a sort of sympathy with secession they were received with distrust. If they really mean Union, they will be met half way at least.

N. Y. Express.

The Reaction in Pennsylvania.—LANCASTER, Feb. 6.—The Municipal election in this city yesterday resulted in the success of the whole Democratic ticket by over seven hundred majority. In November last Lincoln carried the city by about 800 majority, so that they have since then sustained a loss of over 1,500 votes in this city alone.

A Letter from Mr. Crittenden.—The following letter is published:—

SENATE, January 28th, 1861.

My Dear Coombs—* * * All things are in chaos and darkness, yet I have every confidence, that though my resolutions may not pass, they will be the root out of which a settlement will grow.

The news from Frankfort is, that you will not call a Convention. I am glad of it. There is no cause why we should *hasten* out of the Union, at this time, and unless that is intended, I do not know what we want with a Convention. Precipitations made often induce us to do things from which more consideration would have restrained us. Old Kentucky has too much dignity and history to be drifted about by every changing tide in politics. *Her* movements in the present crisis ought to be well measured, well considered, and marked with steadfast manliness. We ought to see clearly what we are to gain by disunion, before we abandon a Union in which we have enjoyed so much liberty, so much prosperity, and so many blessings. I write in haste and must conclude. Your friend, J. J. CRITTENDEN

Gen. L. Coombs.

Later from Europe.—The Anglo Saxon, with Liverpool dates to the 24th ult. has arrived.

Commercial.—The sales of Cotton for the week were 87,000 bales. The market closed quiet. Flour 6d lower. Wheat dull but steady.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, 1861.

COUNTY MEETINGS.—The meeting of the friends of Constitutional Union in the Town Hall on Saturday evening, was highly respectable in numbers and character. Thos. C. Fuller Esq. was called to the Chair, with W. M. Parker and W. Overby, Esqrs. as Secretaries. Animated speeches were delivered by the Chairman and Wm. McL. McKay, Wm. H. Haigh and R P. Buxton, Esqrs. The following Delegates were appointed to the Convention at Summerville on Wednesday next:

Cross Creek.—James Kyle, Sr., R P Buxton, David McDuffie, Joseph Baker, Jr., William Overby, H W Horne, Jas N Smith, W T Rhodes, D G McRae, Dr Jas McRae, John Kershaw.

Town District.—David Gee, E L Pemberton, W McL McKay, J J Miner, A M Campbell, Malcom Faulk, P M Hale, W W McKenzie, W H Haigh, Arch'd McLean, W B Wright.

On motion, the chairman was added to the delegates.

We are overrun with communications this morning. It being impossible to find room for them, we give their substance:—

Union Meeting in Rockfish District.—A large and enthusiastic meeting at Rockfish village—Capt. D. McDougald Chairman, and Messrs John McDonald, Sen. and Benj'n Morgan Secretaries. The following Delegates were appointed to the Summerville Convention, viz: Capt D McDougald, Rob't McKinnon, Jr, Colin McRae Esq, Wm Vink, Wm McMillan Esq, Capt Arch'd McLean, John Musslewhite, Benj'n Morgan, and John McDonald. The meeting and the Delegates unanimously expressed themselves in favor of an honorable settlement on the Crittenden or other similar basis. H W Horne Esq. of Fayetteville, who happened to be present, was called upon and responded in a very able conservative speech.

Lock's Creek District.—The citizens met at Blockersville Academy on Saturday—A M Averitt Chairman and D M Culbreth Secretary. Love Culbreth, S R Hawley and Alex'r Maxwell Esqs were appointed Delegates to the Summerville Convention.

Carver's Creek District.—Meeting at Kingsbury on Saturday—W B Ray Esq Chairman and Col Duncan McCormick Secretary. W Giles, Daniel McKinnon, D J Colvin, W H Tew, Giles Ham, Sen. W B Ray, Esqrs, and Col Duncan McCormick, were chosen Delegates to the Summerville Convention, with instructions to vote for sound, conservative Union men, to represent this county and Harnett in the State Convention. J P McLean Esq. made a conservative speech, contending that secession should be resorted to only in case all honorable efforts at adjustment failed. He was replied to by Henry R King, Esq. who advocated immediate secession. There were about 29 present, of whom 9 organised another meeting, H R King Esq. Chm., and C D Nixon, Esq. Sec'y, which passed resolutions endorsing the course of Gov. Winslow, and recommending Judge Shepherd and David McNeill Esq. as candidates for the State Convention.

CONVENTION CANDIDATES.—CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT.—The Convention at Summerville on Wednesday next will name the candidates of the Constitutional Union men. So far as we can see, all old party feeling is forgotten: it is only asked that the candidates offered be sound, Constitutional Union men, *whose positions can be understood and who can be relied upon.* Such candidates, be they Whigs or Democrats, (and *we* hope they will all be Democrats,) will sweep the field.

Two candidates are already out—Hon. J. G. Shepherd and David McNeill, Esq.—who have accepted a joint invitation from a committee representing a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Cumberland, when, where, or by whom held we know not. We only know that Messrs. Shepherd and McNeill are the candidates of the secessionists here, and that Mr. McNeill is an avowed secessionist. What Judge Shepherd's position is (further than that he is the candidate of the disunionists,) we would not undertake to state even in his own words, over his own signature. We have tried that once.

UNION CANDIDATE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—We are authorized to announce Col. Samuel H. Christian as the Union candidate for the State Convention for Montgomery county.

BLADEN.—T. J. Purdie Esq. was nominated for the Convention by a "State Rights Meeting." Proceedings in our next.

Sampson.—Dr. Thos. Bunting and W. S. Devane, Esq. are candidates. Both secessionists we suppose.

Davidson.—B. A. Kittrell and B. C. Douthitt; both Union men.

Granville.—The Unionists have nominated Ed. Lyon, James S. Amis, and John Bullock, Esqs; and the disunionists have nominated Hon. A. W. Venable, T. L. Hargrove and S. S. Royster, Esqs.

Caswell.—Hon. Bedford Brown is a candidate.

WAKE.—A friend writes:—

RALEIGH, Feb'y 9, 1861.

Messrs. Hale:—I have only time to write a line informing you that the largest and most enthusiastic Union meeting ever held in this county, is now being held at the Court House here. So great were the numbers in attendance from the country, that organization in the open air was necessary. The Court room could not hold one-fourth of the crowd. Messrs. W. W. Holden and Quentin Busbee, Union Democrats, and the Hon. Geo. E Badger, have just been nominated by ballot for seats in the State Convention, and the nominations were rendered unanimous by acclamation, amid great enthusiasm. Mr. Holden is now speaking. The success of our ticket is certain. Old Wake sends greeting and good cheer to the Friends of the Constitution and the Union.

FORSYTH.—A friend writes on the 7th inst:—

"We had a very large and intelligent meeting here yesterday to select candidates for the Convention. A decided Union feeling prevailed. The candidates selected are Thos. J. Wilson and R. L. Patterson Esqrs.

"Deep interest was manifested, and Forsyth will strike a strong blow for the preservation of the manifold blessings which we now enjoy."

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having ascertained from the public journals that our Legislature has passed the Convention Bill, and after a conversation with many of our citizens, have concluded to nominate our worthy citizen, JOHN D. SHAW, Esq. to represent us, the citizens of Richmond County, in said Convention.

MANY FRIENDS REGARDLESS OF PARTY.

Feb. 4, 1861. 95-te

Gen. DOCKERY in re-

turning from Raleigh will be in Lumberton, on Thursday the 21st; and at Laurel Hill, on Saturday the 23d inst.; at which times he will be pleased to meet as many of the citizens as may find it convenient to attend, and should the number justify it, will make a short Address at each place.

Feb'y 9, 1861. 1t

The editor of the Fayetteville Observer, a leading Opposition paper of this State, publishes a personal card in which he confesses that the N. Y. Times, an abolition sheet, had published a column of "extracts from the proceedings of public meetings of the people of North Carolina, published in the Observer, and other papers by order of those meetings." To these extracts the editor of the Times pointed Mr. Crittenden, to convince him, and to convince the abolitionists of the North, that *"the people of the South were satisfied with the Union as it is, and wanted none of his compromises."*

Winston Sentinel.

It would have been about as easy, and much more creditable to the Sentinel, to have stated the truth. Neither "the editor" nor the editors, of this paper have published "a personal card," or "confessed" any thing. The Observer stated facts, one of which (and that the Sentinel has taken care to omit and thus falsify the facts) was that the Times had "garbled" its extracts—an example which the Winston Sentinel follows. There was nothing in the proceedings of those public meetings to justify such a falsehood as the Times sought to palm off upon the North, viz: that the people of the South were satisfied with things as they stood, and wanted no compromise.

There is not a single instance in the public meetings referred to, nor, we believe, in all that have been held in the State, which does not on its face give the lie direct to the statement of the Times. The Times was perfectly well aware of that when it referred Mr. Crittenden to them. The Winston Sentinel is perfectly well aware of it now. As we had occasion to say in the article to which the Sentinel refers, and the truth of the remark is daily illustrated: "The Times lies to the North to repress the movements of the people there towards peace; it finds no lack of lying assistants at the South to accomplish the same object here and overthrow the Government."

COTTON.—The Wilmington Herald says that 20,150 bushels of corn arrived there on Wednesday in a dozen vessels from the N. E. part of North Carolina. And that from 70,000 to 100,000 bushels have recently been shipped from the same counties to Charleston.

THINGS AT RALEIGH.
FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Feb'y 9th, 1861.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS: There is little here of much public interest. Both branches of the Assembly for a few days past have been actively engaged in ordinary legislation.

If our National troubles shall be speedily composed, and the bill for the completion of your Railroad and its extension to the N. C. Railroad shall pass the Commons, of which there is now a strong probability, a bright prospect will open for Fayetteville. If the Revolution continue, the State can have no credit, and the bill by which the State exchanges bonds with your Railroad will be nugatory. I trust the Peace Convention will settle our troubles on a permanent basis.

The aid for the second division of your Road is based on two conditions—the one that the grading must be done by private subscription, the other that the iron rails must be manufactured in this State. It is strange that this latter condition did not command the vote of every member of Assembly. I think it will pass the Commons by a large majority.

I trust the stay law will be rejected in the Commons. The bill provides, that in actions within the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, the defendant shall not be required to plead till six months after the return day of the warrant. All actions of debt and assumpsit, now pending in the County Courts, are to be transferred to the Superior Courts; and the defendant is not required to plead at the first term; and future actions of debt and assumpsit are to be brought to the Superior Court and the defendant is not required to plead till the next term after the return term. The defendant is not required to give security as a condition to this delay in pleading. The bill has not been printed; I give its provisions from memory. Its title is "a bill to alter the jurisdiction of the courts of the State and the rules of pleading, for the relief of the people."

The Supreme Court has decided that an act passed in 1812, granting to the defendant a longer stay of execution than that prescribed by law at the date of the contract, is unconstitutional, being violative of the provision in the Constitution of the U. S. prohibiting the States from passing laws impairing the obligation of contracts. To evade this provision of the Constitution, and put it in a shape by which the *intent* of the law could not be seen by the judiciary, it purports to be an act to alter the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading. This may quiet the consciences of that class of men who are unwilling to violate their oaths by a *direct* violation of the Constitution.

It purports to be a bill *"to relieve the people."* This specious but delusive title gave the bill its strength. It is in fact well calculated to *oppress* the people. It would destroy credit, and therefore prove pernicious to every body whose credit is worth anything to him.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—This has proved a Waterloo defeat of the Secessionists—"horse, foot and dragoons" have gone down into the dust before the conservative feeling of the people of that State. The great men of the Democratic party (now become disunionists) have been defeated—such men as Seddon, Newton, Floyd, Brockenbrough, Ruffin, &c.

The notorious John B. Floyd, late Secretary of War, has been defeated, we are thankful and proud to say. The majority against him was more than 1000, viz: 1550 to 529.

On the other hand, among the elected are such conservative statesmen as Wm. C. Rives, A. H. H. Stuart, Judge Summers, Wm. L. Goggin, Marmaduke Johnson, Wm. H. McFarland, Jas. C. Bruce, Jas. Barbour, Sherrard Clemens, V. W. Southall, John Janney, Wm. Ballard Preston, Timothy Rives, &c.

Gov. Wise was elected over a secessionist.

The majority against the secession party is stated at upwards of 100; that is, about 125 Union men to 25 secessionists. A large majority of the delegates were Bell and Everett men in the late Presidential election.

The effect of this election has been exhilarating. It is received in the Northern States, (not as any justification for the foul slander of the secessionists, that the Union men of the South are "submissionists,") but as an evidence that they are patriots, who will demand their rights, and will be satisfied when they get their rights. Northern men now avow their willingness to do—what they would not do under threats—all that is right, to settle the sectional difficulty.

The following, from the Baltimore American, states the matter truly, and we are happy to say that there are signs that the North so understands it:—

"The gentlemen who have been defeated are the unconditional Secessionists: those whose policy was all summed up in the single scheme of separate and "sovereign" State action. But the delegates elect, on the other hand, are not *unconditional* Union men. If the Northern politicians should fancy that this result is a practical submission to unredressed wrongs, for the sake of peace and Union—a quiet acceptance of evils that may not be averted by secession and war—they will make a fatal mistake. In common with all her sister States, whose interests are identical with her own, Virginia desires to adhere to the Union, with a Constitution about whose provisions and compromises there shall be no sectional discussions. There could never be a fairer opportunity offered for the Northern States to cement such a Union as all these Border States will stand by for all time. And there could not be a more fatal perversion of a glorious opportunity than for the Free States to misconstrue this pacific overture."

A CHANGE.—Up to the day of the Virginia election a secession triumph was confidently predicted, and under the extraordinary exertions of the other side our friends exhibited but little hope of any other result. Up to that day also, the conservative candidates and people were denounced as abolitionists, the allies of abolitionists, or no better than abolitionists. Even Virginia's greatest living Statesman and most respected citizen, William C. Rives, was so denounced. The election, fortunately, resulted the other way, and now our secessionists are busily engaged in creating the impression that the *Virginia* Unionists are very different from Unionists elsewhere, and in fact are rather better Southern men than the secessionists. To the first proposition we dissent. Of the last we never had a doubt, either as to Virginia Unionists or those in any other State. No doubt the coming triumph of the Constitutional Union party in North Carolina will be likewise claimed by the disunionists as *their* triumph.

RATHER AN UNPLEASANT POSITION.—As might have been anticipated, the Delegates from North Carolina to the Southern Convention at Montgomery have the cold shoulder turned to them. See the following from the Montgomery correspondent of the Charleston Mercury:

"MONTGOMERY, Feb. 2.—Alabama's very equivocal invitation will bring a Deputation from North Carolina, Tennessee, and perhaps other non-seceding States. What they will do here, it is difficult to say. Being in the Union, they cannot join in the deliberations to construct a Southern Confederacy. Their counsel and object doubtless will be delay—postponement; and in this policy they might support or make a party in the Convention, which may oppose immediate action and the organization of a Southern Confederacy. They will fail in their efforts, however, although they may foster discontent."

"MONTGOMERY, February 6.—The Commissioners from North Carolina presented their credentials to-day, and were tendered seats in the Convention during the open sessions."

So, their invitation was "very equivocal," and only from Alabama, not from any of the other States. And they are only admitted during the "open sessions," which of course are of no importance and of small duration. When the secret sessions are ordered, our Delegates have to retire, with the spectators.

A PATRIOT.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Weed has been sent from New York to the Peace Congress. He has shown courage and patriotism of a high order during all the troubles since the election. Besides, his appointment is significant. He had just wound up a reply to Greeley's attacks in the Tribune upon Seward and himself, by declaring that *"if a choice must be made between party and country, we differ so widely from it as to prefer the Union to fifty parties."*

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.—The Literary Societies of this Institution celebrate their 26th Anniversary on the 14th inst. The Orators on the occasion are: for the Philomathesian Society Mr. J. B. Richardson, Carthage, N. C.; for the Euzelian, Mr J. T. Deanes, Murfreesboro, N. C.

A young friend at the College has our thanks for a card of invitation.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Our Senate Reporter's Wednesday letter failed to reach us on Thursday last, and we take Wednesday's proceedings from the Standard; adding thereto from the same paper Thursday's proceedings in both Houses.

Mr Thomas of Jackson, from the committee on internal improvements, reported a substitute for the bill to aid the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

Mr Turner, a resolution proposing a new plan for the election of President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr Barringer, a bill to increase Judge's salaries.

The Wilmington and Charlotte Road bill was put on 2d reading and passed 22 to 18; rules suspended, on motion of Mr Dockery, and the bill passed finally.

The bill to increase capital of R. & G. Road passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr Shaw the bill to aid the Western Railroad (Coalfields) was taken up.

Mr Waugh offered an amendment making High Point the terminus of the road.

After some discussion (not reported,) Mr Watson offered an amendment to the amendment making the terminus of the railroad some point on the North Carolina Railroad, not over eight miles above Raleigh. The amendment was lost.

Mr Hall proposed to amend by making the terminus of the road some point between Lexington and the Company's Shops. Lost.

Mr Avery moved to reconsider this vote; it was reconsidered and pending the amendment the Senate took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—FROM OUR REPORTER.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of the morning, the amendment to the amendment (offered by Mr Hall.) This substitutes for "High Point," some point on the N. C. Railroad between Company's Shops and Lexington, as the terminus of the road. Rejected, ayes 7, nays 20.

Mr Waugh's amendment (making High Point the terminus) was then rejected.

Mr Waugh offered an amendment providing that no bonds should be issued by the State Treasurer for the extension of the road further than the East bank of Deep River. Rejected, ayes 13, nays 19.

The bill then passed its 3d reading, ayes 18, nays 15.

Mr Avery moved to reconsider the vote and that this motion lie on the table. Carried.

At 4 o'clock the special order was taken up, viz: The bill to amend the charter of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company. This bill passed its third reading by a vote of 26 to 13.

The bill to charter the Chatham and Coalfields Railroad [Raleigh to Coalfields] passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules, (without amendment,) and was ordered to be enrolled.

An engrossed bill providing for a re-survey of the line between the counties of Wilkes and Surry; and a bill concerning Paupers in Forsyth County, passed their 1st reading and were placed on the calendar.

The bill to continue the improvement and provide for the equipment of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, was put on its 2d reading. The substitute, proposed by the committee on Internal Improvements, was adopted without amendment.

After discussion between Messrs. Turner, Simmons, Whedbee and Thomas—the first opposing and the others defending the substitute, it passed its 2d reading. The bill was put on its 3d reading, and Mr Turner offered an amendment requiring existing mortgages on the Company's works to be raised before the bonds are issued; also prohibiting future mortgages injurious to the State. Lost, ayes 18, nays 25.

The bill was then rejected; ayes 21, nays 22.

Mr Bledsoe moved to reconsider and the Senate adjourned.

In the Senate, on Thursday, a number of resolutions were received from States. Those from Pennsylvania Mr Avery moved to return as offensive, but the whole matter was tabled.

The bill reported from the committee on constitutional reform, to alter the Constitution so as to tax slaves and other property *ad valorem*, was taken up and read the first time.

Mr Bledsoe spoke at length in its favor.

Mr Stubbs offered a substitute; proposes a Convention in November, to decide the question of equalizing taxation. Rejected, 35 to 10.

Mr Dobson offered a substitute, pending which, [what it is we do not know] the bill was debated throughout the day, Messrs Barringer and Dockery speaking at length, and many others briefly. No report is given.

SENATE—FROM OUR REPORTER.

FRIDAY, February 8.

Mr Donnell, from the Committee on the State Library, reported against the bill to put the State printing to the lowest bidder, and in favor of printing Catalogue of Books, and of repairs of room.

Mr Yeates moved to fix the 16th inst. for adjournment. Referred.

On motion of Mr Jenkins, as amended, speeches were limited to 10 minutes.

A number of private bills were introduced.

The Revenue bill was taken up, the question being on the minimum of taxable salaries and fees.

Mr Person offered a substitute, making the minimum $500, and exempting the salaries of overseers, clerks, employees of companies, &c., and it was adopted.

Mr Latham offered an amendment to make the minimum value of taxable carriages, buggies, &c., $100. [Our Reporter does not say whether this was adopted or rejected.]

The tax of $1000 on Brokers, &c., reported by the Committee, was stricken out, and $500 inserted, and the forfeiture of $3000 for failure of Broker to procure license, was stricken out, and $1500 inserted.

Pride Jones, of Hillsboro'; P T Henry, of Bertie; J W B Watson, of Johnston; Lawrence Hinton, of Wake; S H Rogers, of Raleigh; and J E Williamson of Caswell, were elected Directors of the Lunatic Asylum.

The bill then passed 3d reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to charter the Fayetteville Savings Bank passed its 2d and 3d readings and was ordered to be engrossed, after much discussion—Messrs Dockery and Lane opposing it.

The substitute, offered by the committee, for the bill to incorporate the town of Rockingham, was adopted. Passed 2d and 3d readings and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr Sharpe made a personal explanation, correcting misstatements made in the Western Sentinel concerning his speech on the Convention bill.

The bill to incorporate the Chatham Mining Company passed its 2d and 3d readings and was ordered to be engrossed.

Recess until ½ past 3 o'clock, P. M.

In the Commons, on Thursday, the "Danville Connection" passed its 2d reading, 49 to 42.

The revenue bill was taken up, and the land tax fixed at 15 cents. A clause was added taxing gross receipts of mining companies one per cent., when the stock or a majority of it is owned by non-residents. A discussion followed on an amendment by Mr Crumpler taxing State bonds that may hereafter be issued, and on such already issued that may hereafter change hands. Pending which the House adjourned.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Feb'y 7.—FROM OUR REPORTER.

A large number of engrossed bills were received from the Senate, among them the bill to aid the Coal Fields Railroad; bill to stay executions (in effect.) All passed 1st reading in this House.

The Revenue bill was then taken up. The amendment of Mr. Crumpler, taxing all State bonds hereafter issued that may be owned in the State, was adopted, after much discussion.

The committee's amendment to make the minimum of taxable salaries and fees $1000, was next considered, the amount stricken out, and the House adjourned before filling the blank.

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EFFECTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND.—A PANIC IN COTTON.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES, 22d Jan.

The American Revolution is advancing with rapid strides to a consummation. Within a week or two we may expect to hear of civil war between the States of the Great Republic. Anxious as we feel to escape such a conclusion, we do not see how it is to be evaded. The North is no longer disposed to make concessions, even if the South would listen to compromise, and, although we may allow for a certain amount of bluster on the side of the Secessionists, nobody doubts that Americans are ready to fight. We look upon this prospect with unaffected horror. *Independently of our natural sympathies, we have enormous interests at stake—such interests, indeed, that our charity must begin at home.* We deplore the political catastrophe, but our first thoughts must necessarily be given to its commercial effects. If the Southern States of the Union are convulsed by war, a —— —— will be only too probable an incident of the strife; if the —— —— the cotton crop perishes; and with the failure of the cotton crop comes the paralysis of our own staple manufacture. *The question is so momentous that it cannot be too seriously urged or too expeditiously entertained.*

The number of people actually dependent on our cotton manufactures for their daily bread is estimated at nearly 4,000,000—that is to say, at about one-sixth of the entire population of Great Britain. The extent to which our export trade depends on the same branches of industry is expressed by the fact that cotton goods constituted more than one-third of the aggregate exports of 1859. Finally, the degree in which we have hitherto depended for the material of all this trade on the Southern States of the Union appears from the statement that, upon an average of the last four years, America sent us 77 per cent. of all the cotton we consumed. That much is admitted, and the deduction is at once so obvious and so alarming that we do not see how it could be exaggerated.

Four years ago the crop of the United States proved deficient, and the consequence was that other countries, and especially India, sent us an amount making a respectable approximation to the whole American yield. From the Slave States we got 1,482,000 bales, while from other sources we actually obtained almost 1,000,000, of which India contributed nearly two-thirds. Assuming, therefore, that our yearly consumption may be reckoned at 2,400,000 bales, it would not be extravagant to suppose that the miscellaneous sources of supply might be made under the extraordinary pressure which would ensue, to furnish us with 1,200,000; or, in other words, with half the amount required. Here, then, we see the extreme effect which might be produced by the suspension of cotton production in the Slave States of the Union, and the absolute interruption of supplies from that quarter. All our mills would have to work half time.

We take that as the result to be anticipated, according to reasonable and temperate calculation; *and we ask whether any man in the kingdom can contemplate it without terror?* Look at the results of a month's frost—mere "old-fashioned Christmas weather!" *The interruption of a few minor trades for a few winter days has pauperized the metropolis and driven half our authorities to become relieving officers for the time.* Look at Coventry, with a total population, rich and poor together, of less than 40,000, disturbed by the decay of the riband trade. The charity of the whole kingdom, lavishly bestowed, has just sufficed to keep the sufferers from starving till Spring or fashion shall bring relief. Take these examples, and apply the deduction to the cotton manufacture. *Instead of a few thousands, imagine* 4,000,000 *people in trepidation and distress.* What subscriptions, what societies, what poor-rates, what police-courts could meet such a case as that? Where could the relief come from? Recollect that, while so much national industry would be paralyzed, so much national wealth would be also lost. We should be doing one-third less trade, and who can tell how far the mere panic incidental to such an unprecedented crisis might not aggravate the realities of the peril?

There is not an hour to be lost in providing against this tremendous danger. Not a doubt exists about the resources at our command. Cotton can be grown almost as commonly as wheat. If in 1857 India could send us, as she did, 680,000 bales, it is fair enough to presume that under the pressure and with the encouragement of a strong demand she could raise her supplies to 1,000,000 bales—nearly half our immediate wants. Then, again, there is Australia, actually inquiring for a staple article of produce, and desirous of nothing better than to be set cotton-growing for England. We do not dissemble the particular difficulty of the case. We have repeatedly observed, and we acknowledge once more, that America has got the call of the market. It is not that her advantages might not be equalled in the end by those of Australia or India, but at present she enjoys all those facilities of organization and traffic which would have to be created elsewhere. The creation would be perfectly practicable, but it has still to be accomplished, and in the meantime there is the old-established firm, with its capital, its connexions, and all that makes business profitable, yet undamaged. Nobody can say, however, that the security will last a month longer, and, besides that, our national interests call imperatively for new supplies. It is worth reflecting that if the agriculture of the Slave States should be ruined there will be a trade of £40,000,000 a year to be picked up by some other countries.

The Issue South.—The Stars and Stripes *vs.* Palmettos and Pelicans.

The Issue North.—The Stars and Stripes *vs.* the Black Flag of Abolitionism.

Cling to and rally around, every where, the Stars and the Stripes. Down with the Black Flag, North, and down with the Pelicans, South. Every where up with the Stars and Stripes.—*N. Y. Express.*

Be not Deceived.—Beware of disunionists in the garb of moderate men. Vote for no man who will not work hopefully for the preservation of the Union. Remember that the disunionists told you that the election of Lincoln would not be cause for dissolution, and that since the election they have been doing all they can to break the bonds. They have deceived you once; see to it that they do not deceive you again.

Raleigh Standard.

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.—LATEST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Yesterday in the Peace Congress, Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee—one from each State—to report some plan of adjustment. Unanimously adopted after eloquent and able and patriotic speeches, from Messrs. Guthrie, Rives, and Ruffin of the South, and Smith, Chase, and Tuck, Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The above committee have been to-day engaged in considering the matter.

Influential gentlemen from all parts of the country continue to arrive here, for the purpose of urging a settlement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Nothing of importance in the Peace Congress yesterday. It is evident that the Republican leaders are hourly more willing to make a compromise for the sake of the Union.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Colonel Hayne, Commissioner from S. C., and Lieut. Hall, bearer of despatches to Major Anderson, left this morning for Charleston, carrying with them the President's *ultimatum.* No apprehension is felt here of an immediate attack upon Fort Sumter as the question will probably be placed in the hands of the Southern Confederacy Convention.

Per contra, the following items, as telegraphed special to the Express:

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.—We learn from a gentleman just from Charleston that the cotton battery has reached a height of eighteen feet above the walls of Fort Sumter. It is intended to be floated right up to the fort and fire will be opened from it upon the federal troops. 1000 men are now quartered in Fort Moultrie, and there are only 60 in Fort Sumter. Besides these there are upwards of 2000 soldiers in Charleston. It is expected that Fort Sumter will be attacked the first of next week. The firing upon it will be simultaneously from six different places.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—The Convention has ordered the printing of a resolution inviting all the States except the New England States, to join the Southern Confederacy, which was made the special order for Saturday.

SAVANNAH, GA., Feb. 9.—Gov. Brown yesterday seized five vessels owned in New York, in retaliation for the seizure of arms by the Governor of New York.

A Republican Memorial.—Among memorials presented to Congress on Thursday, was one from 2,000 citizens of Philadelphia, all of whom voted for Mr. Lincoln, asking for the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Johnson, Tennessee Democrat, made another long and strong anti-disunion speech.

On Thursday, many memorials from the North were presented in favor of the Crittenden plan. Among others, one from Pennsylvania signed (exclusively) by many thousands of Lincoln's supporters at the late election. Mr. Wigfall spoke in reply to Mr. Johnson of Tennessee.

On Friday, the President communicated the correspondence with Col. Hayne in relation to the surrender of Fort Sumter. The President rejects the demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter, and says that he could no more sell it to South Carolina than he could the Capitol of the United States to Maryland. He concludes the communication with emphatically declaring that "if with all the multiplied proofs which exist of the President's anxiety for peace, and of the earnestness with which he has pursued it, the authorities of S. Carolina shall assault Fort Sumter, and peril the lives of the handful of brave and loyal men shut up within its walls, and thus plunge our common country into the horrors of civil war, then, upon them, and those they represent, must rest the responsibility." A declaration not less momentous than true. Col. Hayne responded briefly to this, closing the correspondence with the President, and then telegraphed to the Governor of South Carolina that "the President's reply, through Holt, is not only a flat refusal, but is insulting in its tone. My mission would shame me and disgrace the State if Sumter is held one moment longer than necessity compels submission on your part."

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Mr. Colfax reported, as a substitute for a previous bill, an act authorizing the Postmaster General to suspend the mail service in seceding States under certain circumstances. The bill was passed—yeas 131, nays 26.

On Thursday, crisis speeches. Among others, Mr. Sedgwick, New York abolitionist, advocated disunion; he thought the Union a failure and was in favor of a separation.

Mr. Leach, of N. C., also spoke, and argued that the dogma of secession has no warrant in the Constitution; he advocated the Crittenden-Bigler proposition, and remitting the question to the people, whom some of the Republicans and Southern ultraists are afraid to trust. He said that the first gun fired in coercion would unite the entire South in a common cause. The Border Slave States love the Union. He made an earnest, though calm, appeal in their behalf for constitutional guarantees. These given, the Seceding States would return.

On Friday, more crisis, but all for the Union. Among the speakers, Mr. Kellogg, Illinois Republican, who has introduced a plan similar to Crittenden's and understood to meet Mr. Lincoln's views, spoke in its favor. He repudiated party platforms for the sake of the Union. He did not speak to the politicians, but to the people of all parties.

Mr. Smith, of N. C., followed in a conciliatory strain He said that his State would not be a party to the destruction of the Union as long as a hope of obtaining her rights remained. He advocated the Crittenden plan.

Later from Europe.—The Canada from Liverpool with dates to the 26th ult., has arrived.

The Sardinians had dispersed the reactionary bands in the Roman States. There was great activity in the French arsenals and dock yards.

Liverpool Markets, Jan. 26.—Cotton. Sales for Saturday 6,000 bales. Prices slightly lower, and the market closed dull. Rosin slightly advanced; sales at 4s. 6d. a 4s. 7d. Spirits firm at 31 a 32s.

Pennsylvania.—HARRISBURG, Feb. 9.—The Legislature yesterday, passed a bill guaranteeing to take $2,800,000 of the new Government loan.

CHATHAM OPERATIONS.—The Raleigh correspondent of the Petersburg Express writes:—

"Mr. Burns, of the Novelty Works here, has for some time been working his machinery day and night making pumps, &c., for a mining company in Chatham county, who intend to open the Chatham Coal Mines.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 20th ult., by D. B. McIver, Esq., Mr. DUNCAN D. McIVER and Miss MARGARET C., daughter of the late D. R. McIver.

Also, on the 6th inst., by the same, Mr. RUFFIN VAUGHN, of Cumberland, and Miss MARGARET A., daughter of Dan'l Matthews, Esq.

DIED,

In this vicinity, yesterday morning, after a long and painful illness, SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST, in the 65th year of his age. The deceased was born in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, on the 29th Feb'y 1796, and was educated at Brown University, Rhode Island.

He has now closed his mortal life, leaving a devoted and grief-stricken family to mourn his departure, and sadly lamented by his many relations, his neighbors and friends; but by none more than the writer of these few words, who, being admitted to his familiar friendship, enjoyed the benefits of his cultivated intellect and received many proofs of his affectionate confidence and esteem. COM.

☞ The funeral will take place from the residence of the family this afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

In this place, on the morning of the 9th inst., Maj. WILLIAM W. FRIZELL, aged 31 years 6 months and 15 days. He was a good man, and has doubtless gone to reap a blissful immortality.

The remains were followed to the grave by probably the largest concourse of people ever assembled in this town on a similar occasion;—a gratifying evidence to his numerous friends of the esteem in which he was held by all classes in our community.

At his residence, near Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 5th inst., Col. CADWALLADER JONES, in the 74th year of his age

On the 27th ult., MARY, the wife of Robert McCadden, of Randolph county.

Suddenly, at the residence of her father, Col. A. Shaw, in Richmond County, N. C. on the morning of the 27th of January, 1861, Mrs. MARGARET FAIRLEY, wife of Mr. Duncan Fairley of Ala. in the 25th year of her age.

Arrival from Fort Sumter.—The wives and children of the Soldiers in Fort Sumter, 20 of the former and 25 of the latter, arrived at New York on Wednesday in the steamer Marion from Charleston. They were sent off to a place of safety by Maj. Anderson. They represent the garrison at Fort Sumter as in excellent health, not a single soldier being on the sick list. The strongest Union feeling pervades the company, and they look forward to an attack with confidence in their strength and ability to repel an assault. There are seventy-five soldiers and thirty laborers.

The garrison is now supplied daily with fresh meats and provisions of all kinds from Charleston, *although only enough is brought in* for each day's use. The supply of salted meats and camp rations is ample for a long siege.

There is no lack of ammunition, and any quantity of grenades of a destructive character have been prepared for use at close quarters. There have been no desertions; no disaffection exists, and the entire command entertain the highest respect and even admiration for Major Anderson, with whom they are ready to stand or fall in their country's defence.

This is one account; another is that the provisions are nearly out, and that nothing can be got from Charleston.

The Brooklyn, ship of war, arrived at Key West on the 31st, and was to proceed to Pensacola on the 1st.

The President Elect.—Mr. Lincoln and a party of about fifteen will leave Springfield for Washington to-morrow, the 12th.

A Gale.—A gale at the North on Thursday unroofed many houses, and blew down many chimneys, in Baltimore, New York, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—February 11.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Has fallen; fair to good 10¾ to 10¾; Ordinary to middling 8 to 9. Sales since Thursday about 30 bales. Declining tendency.

Flour dull at 7 25 to 7 35 for Family, 7 to 7 10 for Super, 6 75 to 6 85 for Fine, and 6 50 to 6 60 for Scratched. Receipts light

Spirits Turpentine—28 to 29. Very little coming in.

Turpentine—Has declined 10 cts pr bbl on all grades.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Feb'y 9, 1861.

Turpentine, Yellow 1 80, Virgin 1 44, Hard 90 Cotton 10¾ to 11¾. Pea Nuts $1 to 1 17. Bacon, N C hog round 12¾; N C Lard 12¾. No other sales. Last sales of Corn 65 to 67½; Spirits 32 to 33¾. Common Rosin 85.

At Cheraw, Cotton 7 to 11¾. Flour 8 50.

At New York, Cotton dull at 11¾ for middling uplands. Spirits dull at 35¾ to 37. Rosin dull at 1 20 to 1 25.

School Notice.

THE FREE SCHOOL on Haymount will be opened on Monday next the 18th inst.

A. J. WOODWARD,
JOS. A. WORTH, } Com.
R. W. KINLAW,

Feb'y 11, 1861. 95-2t

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO GIRL, 14 or 15 years old, for a Nurse.

WM. HUSKE.

Feb'y 11, 1861. 95tf

For Sale.

A VALUABLE two-story HOUSE and LOT, with outhouses, will be sold on Saturday the 23d inst. The lot is adjoining the railroad and near Laurinburgh depot; the house is suitable either as a public or private house. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN L. FAIRLY.

Laurinburgh, Richmond co., Feb. 7, 1861. 95*2t

The Richmond County Agricultural Society

OFFER the following Premiums on Agriculture to be awarded at the next Annual Fair in November next, viz:—

For the best acre of Cotton,	$5
For

CIRCULAR.

To my Constituents

Of the Counties of Randolph and Alamance:

On the 28th of February next, you are called upon by an Act of the General Assembly, by your vote, to declare whether or not you want a State Convention, restricted to the consideration of our national affairs, and also, at the same time, to vote for delegates to said Convention, in case a majority of the whole State shall call it. The act provides that the action of the Convention shall have no validity until ratified by a vote of the people. I voted against this act, because neither the Constitution of the United States, nor of this State, contemplates any such Convention—and because I can see no way by which it can do any good; and I fear it may do much mischief. Such a Convention is a modern invention of South Carolina to bring about a sort of legalized revolution. It has been adopted in most of the Southern States. All its original advocates were disunionists. Wherever such a Convention has assembled, it has asserted the power to sever the State from the Union and declare it an independent government. Under my oath to *support* the Constitution of the United States, I could not vote to call a convention to *overthrow* that instrument. I thought it improper for the General Assembly to ask you whether you want an unconstitutional Convention. What can it do? It can do nothing only as a revolutionary body. Everybody looks for a remedy for our national troubles to an amendment of the Constitution of the United States. The 5th Article of the Constitution of the United States prescribes two modes of amendment. I give you the words:

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

Our wise fathers did not intend that the great fundamental law—the Constitution—should be lightly altered. If bare majorities of the popular vote could have altered it, a *written* Constitution would have been idle.

You will see there are two constitutional modes of amendment—Congress has been endeavoring to agree on amendments—there is little prospect that two-thirds of both Houses can agree on anything. The members were all elected as partizans. Many of them have indulged in crimination and recrimination, in mutual abuse of each other—till they are not in the temper to act as patriots and statesmen. They have become excited—excited men rarely act prudently and wisely. The other mode of amendment has not been tried. Shall we not try all constitutional modes of amendment before we resort to strange and unconstitutional modes? That other mode seems peculiarly adapted to our present condition. Let a National Convention be called. Surely two-thirds of the States will join in such call. If called, it is to be hoped that wise and discreet men, not men lately engaged in party strife, will be called to fill it. Can any body doubt that such an assembly could compose the national commotions? I do not doubt it. The provision for such a Convention, in common with all their works, shows the forecast and wisdom of our fathers. In such an assembly, composed of calm and prudent men, all sections could be heard: could interchange views: each could make some concessions to the feelings and prejudices of others—the same sort of concessions we all have to make to each other in religion, morals, and everything else which makes civilized society. They would agree on a basis of settlement. In all the States excepting South Carolina, and perhaps a few other Southern States, the people still cherish love for the name of Washington, and for the Union. The doings of such a Convention would be likely to be heartily ratified in three-fourths of the States. At all events, let us not break up this great Union till we have fully tried *all constitutional modes of pacification*.

If the proposed State Convention does what its most ardent advocates desire it to do, it will do what all such Conventions which have assembled South of us have done—declare the State out of the Union, and an independent State. Every artifice will be employed to make you believe that a Convention is to be called to *save* the Union. Believe it not. It is true many members who are Union men voted for submitting it to a vote of the people whether they would have a Convention or not, throwing upon you, with little time to consider, a responsibility which, I think, they should have met themselves. A majority refused to pass an amendment, allowing you to endorse on your tickets whether you are for Union or disunion. It will be said the Convention can do no harm, since, whatever it may do will have no validity until ratified by you. The disunion leaders boldly maintain that the Legislature cannot restrict the Convention: that it may pass whatever ordinance it pleases, regardless of the restraints attempted to be imposed on it by the act of Assembly; and that it may or may not, at its pleasure, submit its action to the people for ratification. If war begins, it will probably be brought on during the sitting of the Convention. It is now the policy of the disunionists to postpone hostilities till President Buchanan goes out and President Lincoln comes in. They will probably court a fight as soon as Lincoln takes the reins. If war shall have actually commenced before the Convention closes its session, and an ordinance of secession be passed, it is to be feared that its action will not be referred to the people for ratification. Not one of the five States which have seceded, though acting under no emergency, has submitted its action to the people for ratification.

We have not yet exhausted constitutional remedies. We cannot have exhausted them before this Convention shall assemble. Believe not those who may tell you this Convention is called to *save* the Union. It is called to *destroy* it. If you desire to preserve the Union, vote "No Convention," and at the same time be careful for whom you vote as delegates.

When we shall have seen what the commissioners may effect, who are to meet in Washington on the 4th February, to look for a remedy for the national disturbances—when we shall have called for a National Convention and it shall be refused, or shall fail to accomplish a pacification, it will be time enough to resort to Revolution. I think that those only should vote for a Convention who regard disunion as the only remedy for the disease of the times.

I have felt it due to you to present this hasty explanation of my views on the momentous question on which you are called upon to vote with such extraordinary haste.

To go into a discussion of the grounds on which the disunionists claim that we ought to dissolve the Union, would require more time than I can properly withdraw from my legislative duties. I content myself with saying that I have carefully read nearly all the debates in Congress, and I see no sufficient reason for abandoning the counsels of the father of his country, and the government under which we have become the freest and most powerful nation of the earth, and launching, probably, through civil war, upon the dark sea of experiment. JONATHAN WORTH.

January 31, 1860.

The Legislature of Arkansas, has appropriated $100,000 for the purchase of arms.

PUBLIC MEETING AT WHITE OAK.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a public meeting held in the county of Bladen, at the White Oak precinct, on Saturday the 2d day of Feb. 1861, the following proceedings were had: On motion Chastine Martin, Esq. was called to preside as Chairman, and J. W. Edge was chosen to act as Sec'y.

The Chairman after explaining the purpose of the meeting, on motion appointed E. B. Richardson, Giles Sikes, J. W. Dunham, A. McAlister, J. J. Cain, Edm'd Cain, C. Kelly, W. S. Melvin, Griffith Singletary, Jonathan Dunham and D. D. Sikes, Esqs., a committee to report resolutions for the consideration and adoption of the citizens present. The committee after a short absence, returned and reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were accepted and endorsed:

WHEREAS, A few of the citizens of this District on the 12th day of January last, thought proper to resolve themselves into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and to promulgate certain resolutions as expressive of the views of a majority of the voters of this precinct relative thereto; and whereas we know that the sentiments set forth in the preamble and resolutions adopted at that time, are not the sentiments of a majority of the citizens hereabout, and we are unwilling that the proceedings then shall be taken by the public as indicative either of the state of feeling among us, touching Federal affairs, or of the intelligence and good sense of our people. Therefore,

1st. Resolved, That the Preamble and Resolutions adopted at the meeting held at this place on the 12th day of January last, do not satisfactorily portray public sentiment hereabout, touching National, State or County affairs.

2d. Resolved, That we, a large majority of the voters of this district, are opposed to secession at this time; and view the efforts being made, and the means used at this time to effect it as unwise, anti-patriotic and highly inconsistent with the true interest of North Carolina.

3d. Resolved, That the election of Lincoln evidences to us a disposition on the part of those who supported him, to deprive the Southern States of their Constitutional equality and just rights, against which our interest and our honor warn us to some prompt and decisive preparatory action. That in order to effect a peaceable and honorable settlement we have been willing and are now willing to adopt the compromise measures recently introduced by Mr. Crittenden, or any other compromise, whereby the honor and rights of the South may be kept untarnished and inviolate, and the Union of the States continued unbroken and unimpaired.

4th. Resolved, That while we do not admit the right of secession, we would nevertheless object to coercive means being used against such of our sister States as have seen proper to secede, as it would in our opinion widen the breach already existing and destroy all hope of conciliation.

5th. Resolved, That we approve the action of our Legislature in seconding the movement of Virginia, by appointing commissioners to represent us in the proposed National Conference at Washington, and its wise restriction of the powers of the Montgomery commission.

6th. Resolved, That the conservative course of a majority of our Legislators in defeating the various schemes of the secessionists, to commit the State to hasty revolution, meets our cordial approbation.

7th. Resolved, That we are amenable to no party for the position which we occupy in this crisis, and that we look to no man, or set of men for advice, or direction as to the course which we will take for the future. But as men and brothers, we will act according to the dictates of our hearts and consciences for the interest of our country at large, and especially for the honor and prosperity of North Carolina, untrammeled by party prejudices, or individual dictation. That party asperity has produced a spirit of fanaticism through the country, injurious in the extreme to wise legislation, and the growth of a sound, healthy and permanent system of Government.

During the session of the meeting, animating speeches were delivered by Col. D. Underwood and D Conolley, Esq., which were received with great manifestations of approval.

It may be well to remark, as an evidence of public feeling in this community, that there are about one hundred and twenty voters at this precinct, of whom, between eighty and one hundred were present, and took part in the proceedings.

The proceedings of the meeting were, on motion, ordered to be forwarded to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, with request that the Raleigh Standard and Wilmington Journal also publish the same. It was further ordered, that should the published report of the doings of this meeting be observed by our Commoner, C. T. Davis, Esq., he will do us the favor to bring them before the House.

No further matter presenting itself for the action of the Convention, on motion, it adjourned.

C. MARTIN, Ch'n.

J. W. EDGE, Sec'y.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—2,343,006 bales, against 2,913,943 bales last year. Decrease 570,937 bales.

A Delegate to North Carolina.—The Hon. Franklin J. Moses, of Sumter District, has been appointed by General Jamison, President of the Convention, a Delegate from South Carolina to attend the Convention of the people of North Carolina. Mr. Moses is peculiarly fitted for the position, and we feel satisfied that the State will be ably and faithfully represented.

Charleston Mercury.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11¼ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

HOE HANDLES;

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as *those* made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

E. TURLINGTON,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

April 2, 1860. 5*lypd

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.

Dec. 20, 1860. 81*tf

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THIS Institution, of a thoroughly scientific and Military character, is under the conduct of COL. C. C. TEW, formerly superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, S. C. The third Academic year begins Feb'y 6, 1861. The charge is $315 per annum, including clothing. For a circular address the superintendent.

Dec'r 29. 83-law6t*6t

EDUCATIONAL.

A YOUNG LADY, a graduate of Floral College, N. C., who has had two years experience in teaching, wishes a situation in the Literary Department in a College or High School, or would take the sole charge of a suitable school.

The most satisfactory testimonials will be given.

For further information address Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON, Floral College, N. C.

Dec. 7. 77*tf

New Crop Molasses, for sale by

Jan'y 23. C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

25 Bbls. Yellow Planting Potatoes, for sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Jan'y 23.

A few Firkins Fresh Mountain Butter, for sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Jan'y 23, 1861. 90-1t*3t

NOTICE.

I FORWARN all persons from trading for a Note made payable to James A. Armstrong, or James Armstrong, for $100. Said note was given in Nov. 1859, payable twelve months after date. I am determined not to pay said note as I did not receive value.

FLETCHER BRIDGERS.

Unionville, Robeson Co., Jan'y 21. 91*3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

AT January Term, 1861, of Richmond County Court, the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the estate of the late Pleasant M. Powell. Those indebted to the intestate are notified to make payment. Those having claims must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

WILLIAM F. BROOKSHIRE.

Jan'y 22, 1861. 91*2m

IMPORTANT SALE.

ON Wednesday the 13th of February 1861, at the late residence of Col. P. M. Powell, in Richmond county, his Perishable Property will be offered for sale. Among the articles for sale are:

50 bales of Cotton; stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep; crop of Corn, Wheat and Oats; together with the Furniture, Farming Tools,

and many other items usually found on a large and well furnished plantation.

Terms of sale: Six months credit on good notes.

WILLIAM F. BROOKSHIRE, Adm'r.

Several SLAVES will be hired at the same time by the Guardians of minor children.

Jan'y 22, 1861. 91*ts

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber would sell his LAND, lying on the head of Beaver Creek, on both sides of the F. & W. Plank Road, 9 miles from Fayetteville, and reaching within a quarter of a mile of the Rail Road, containing 320 Acres, some of which is cleared, some good Bottom Land yet to clear. A large two story Dwelling HOUSE, a new Kitchen and good Stable, a fine place to take in travellers; two Springs within reach of the house, a wagon yard where much manure is accumulated, with a new well of the best water; the very place to set up work shops, black-smithing, wagon-making; making ploughs, spirit barrels, shoes, &c., would do well, the road being quite public. The very best of white oak and other timber can be brought down from Moore County on the cars very cheap, and to a point within half a mile of the place. The range for cows, hogs and sheep, is exceedingly large and good, the creeks and branches are full of reeds, dry cattle winter very well without feeding. Any quantity of fire wood can be cut on the Land and sent to town on the rail cars. I have raised very good corn here without manure. It is the best land for peas, potatoes and water melons I ever saw; we keep water melons, when we have them, in the portico where they can be easily seen from the road; they sell fast and at a fair price. I planted a few scuppernongs last spring, they grew finely. This is an excellent location for orchards, the spring frosts are quite light; a pure aired high section, as healthful as the mountains.

A. McARTHUR.

Jan. 28. 91*tf

To Mill Owners.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of a new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, No. Ca. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with seven feet five inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.

HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.

Dec'r 21, 1860.

This wheel has many advantages over all other water wheels. It is a packed wheel, so no water can escape between the top of the wheel and bottom of the case, consequently no water does escape only what performs labor. It is so constructed that the pressure of the Gudgeon on the ink with comparison of other wheels is very slight, owing to a cone attached to the shaft at the top of the case, counter-balancing the weight of water resting on the wheel. In this wheel the water does not act by its weight or momentum, but by its centrifugal force and the reaction that is produced by the flowing of the water on the ends of the buckets immediately behind orifices of discharge. The centrifugal force and the force of discharge thus acting at the same time and each increasing the force of the other, this wheel revolves with great velocity and power.

Further particulars relative to the above wheel can be learned by application to or addressing the subscriber at Dobbinville Post Office, Sampson County, N. C.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.

Jan'y 18, 1861. 89*3m

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 23. 46*tf

WORTH & DANIEL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, late of Asheboro', N. C.
N. G DANIEL, For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 31-*

RORY McNAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.

July 5, 1859 29tf

Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office.

Medical Electricity applied.

Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

Inspector of Turpentine,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

March 29. 4-1ypd

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to the transaction of all business consigned to his care.

Nov. 9. 69-6m pd

W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.

W. P. KENDALL & SON,

General Commission Merchants,

SOUTH WATER STREET.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

ORDERS from the Country respectfully solicited.

On consignments of Cotton and other Produce, liberal cash advances will be made when desired.

Oct. 17, 1860. 63tf

B. F. PEARCE,

—WITH—

A. N. McDONALD,

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,

AND DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c.,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

M. A. BAKER,

COPPER SMITH.

TURPENTINE STILLS manufactured on the most favorable terms. All work warranted.

Call and see for yourselves, at Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 22. 63tf

W. H. CARVER,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

WILL always keep a good Stock of Seasonable Goods on hand, to sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for Produce at Cash prices.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., April 16. 9-tf

Joseph W. Barbour,

INSPECTOR OF SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

HAVING been appointed by last County Court, INSPECTOR OF SPIRITS TURPENTINE, I am now ready to give the business my personal attention. All who may favor me with their business will find it promptly attended to at my Warehouse in Campbellton, opposite John A. McLauchlin.

Dec. 11th, 1860. 78-6mpd

A. M. CAMPBELL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

—Will attend to the sale of—

Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real Estate, Negroes, &c.

Dec. 17, 1860. 79-6mos

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

NOTICE THIS.

ON last Thursday night, the 24th of this inst., there was Stolen from my Stable, a Clay Bank MARE. Said Mare had a white spot in her forehead about the size of a person's hand. Two or three of her feet are white, with white mane and tail. By close examination a person may discover that she is a little hip-shotten.

A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be given to any person that may take up said Mare and deliver her to me at the Gulf P. O., Chatham Co., N. C. Also, a reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the detection of the thief, so that he may be brought to justice. Any intelligence concerning the Mare will be thankfully received. The said Mare was last heard of at James Riddle's Esq., on the Plank Road leading from the Gulf to Fayetteville, and supposed to be on the road to South Carolina.

THOS. DAURITY.

Gulf, N. C., Jan. 27. 93-4t*

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE,

Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.

Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.

☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.

Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

SCOTCH GROVE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above well known plantation, in Richmond County, 3 miles east of Laurel Hill and six miles from the Rail Road, containing six hundred and sixty-seven acres of Land. There is a commodious Dwelling House and all other necessary out Buildings on the place, a Large Orchard, and Mill seat on a never failing stream. It can be treated for at private sale by applying to the subscriber, or N. McLean on the premises, until the 1st day of March. If not sold at private sale will be offered at public sale on that day, at Scotch Grove.

MIAL WALL.

Jan'y 29, 1861 93-*4tpd.

A. W. FULLER,

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND

Commission Merchant,

NORTH WATER ST.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 8, 1860 59-6m

G. W. BULLARD,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO

O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " " N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

C. H. ROBINSON. H. H. ROBINSON.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Consignments and country orders will receive prompt personal attention.

March 17, 1860. 2tf

CLARK & TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM

COMMISSION

AND

Forwarding Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

JNO. S. DANCY, JNO. H. HYMAN, F. M. HYMAN,
Late of Tarboro'. Lat of Scotland Neck. Late of Warrenton.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

194 Pearl Street,

NEW YORK.

HYMAN, DANCY & Co.,

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

The New York House will be conducted by JNO. S DANCY, aided by R. W. HYMAN.

The Norfolk House will be conducted by JNO. H. HYMAN and F. M. HYMAN.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of COTTON, CORN, WHEAT, NAVAL STORES, &c.

Sept. 11, 1860. 53tf

Dental Notice.

R. SCOTT expecting to be absent from Fayetteville for awhile, Dr. Benbow will be in his Office to attend to all calls that may be made professionally. Also to receive *any funds* that may be due.

Office on Person street, two doors east of the Market.

Jan'y 21, 1861. 89tf

P. TAYLOR,

Offers for Sale,

MULLETS, MACKEREL and HERRINGS; together with a general Assortment of GOODS, upon favorable terms. North East corner Market Square.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26. 91-1m

FAYETTEVILLE

Female High School.

TERMS.

Board per Session of 20 weeks,	$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Classes 20 weeks,	20 00
" " Academic " " "	15 00
" " Primary " " "	12 00
Incidental expenses,	1 00

Tuition in Music, Painting, Drawing, Modern and Ancient Languages, &c. at the usual rates.

☞ One-half of Board and Tuition required *in advance;* the other half at the close of the Session.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

1st Session.—1st Quarter commences 1st October.
2d " " 10th December.
2d Session.—1st Quarter " 20th February.
2d " " 1st May.
Vacation " " 10th July.

J. DEB. & T. C. HOOPER,
Associate Principals.

Dec'r 8, 1860. 77tf

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscriber has this day associated with him in his manufacturing business, Mr. I. B. DAVIS. The business will in future be conducted in the name and style of C. W. ANDREWS & CO.

C. W. ANDREWS.

Jan'y 1, 1861. 88-6w

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the undersigned will confer a favor by settling their respective obligations, thus enabling him to do in like manner with others.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

Oct. 8, 1860. 59 tf

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.

Dec'r 28. 83tf

NOTICE.

J. C. THOMSON would inform his friends, that he is much in need of money. Those who are indebted to him by Note or Account, will confer a favor by calling and settling the same. Interest will be charged on all unpaid accounts from 1st Jan'y, 1861.

Jan'y 7, 1861. 86-1m

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber last April, my Negro Man CHARLES; he is full blooded negro, round features, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left, from 155 to 160, age about 28 years. He has a scar under one of his ears caused by a cut, the scar has protruded out, and very much resembles a wen. I will pay the above reward to any person delivering him to me at Springfield, Richmond County, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him.

SHOCKLEY L. GIBSON,
for JANE McNAIR.

Springfield, Dec. 26, 1860. 82-tf

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept. 10, 1860. 52-1ypd

FRUIT TREES.

To the People of Fayetteville & surrounding Country.

MY Agent will be in Fayetteville on the 1st and 2d days in February with FRUIT TREES, and at Bladen Court the first Monday in February; at Sampson Court the 3d Monday in Feb'y; at Robeson Court the 4th Monday in Feb'y.

THOMAS H. FENTRESS.

Greensboro', Jan'y 21, 1861. 90-4w

Vol. 8th Bancroft's United States

July 10. E. J. HALE & SON.

State of North Carolina,

HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1860.

Lauchlin Campbell, Daniel B. Campbell, Angus McLauchlin and wife Jane, John W. Matthews and wife Susan, Roderick McDonald and wife Susannah, Polly Campbell, Flora Campbell, Margaret Campbell, vs. John S. Harrington, Adm'r of Catharine McLean, Dec'd, Dugald Campbell, the Heirs of Alex'r B. Campbell, Dec'd.

Petition to Account and Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Dugald Campbell and Sarah, Malcom James and others, children of Alexander B. Campbell, dec'd. Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at office in Lumberton the second Monday in December, A. D. 1860.

85*6t] BENJAMIN F. SHAW, Clerk.

North Carolina,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1860.

Reuben Pearce, Adm'r of Keziah Pearce, dec'd, vs. Thomas M. Pearce, Polly Maness, Margaret Pearce, Jesse Murray and wife Jane, and the Heirs-at-Law of Molly Spinks, dec'd, Ferebee Moore, and the Heirs-at-Law of Molly Spinks.

Petition for final Settlement and Distribution.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the heirs-at-law of Ferebee Moore, and the heirs-at-law of Molly Spinks, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-resident Defendants of the pendency of this suit, and requiring them to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Randolph, at the Court House in Asheboro', on the first Monday in February 1861, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, B. F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in November 1860.

Dec'r 1860. B. F. HOOVER, C. C. C.

Jan'y 4. 85*6t

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1860.

J. T. Murray vs. S. W. Barnes.

Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that the Defendant, S. W. Barnes, has removed from this County, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or judgment final by default will be rendered against him.

Witness, William H. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1860.

87*6t] W. H. HARTMAN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1860.

Nancy Regan, John S. Willis and wife Margaret A. M. Willis and wife Elizabeth S., John T. Melvin and wife Hulda, Dr. John Regan, W. J. Regan, H. B. Regan, Durham Lewis and wife Rebecca J., James W. Regan, Neill Regan, Nancy Regan and A. V. Regan, Minors, by their Guardian and next friend, H. B. Regan, vs. John A. Davis and wife Mary B.

Petition for sale of Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court, that John A. Davis and wife Mary B., reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, William H. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1860.

87*6t] W. H. HARTMAN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

William Mills vs. Laura S. Treadwell & W. S. Pemberton.

Bill for Injunction.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Laura S. Treadwell and W. S. Pemberton, the above-named Defendants, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in Feb'y 1861, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to Plaintiff's bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master of the Montgomery Court of Equity, at Office in Troy, the 2d Dec'r 1860.

87*6w E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

William McRae, Arch'd L. McRae, James Stewart and wife Christian, Arch'd McRae and wife Mary, John Leitch, Jr., and wife Nancy, Daniel McLean and wife Sarah, James Q. R. McRae, and the Heirs of Flora McRae, dec'd, who was the wife of William McRae, to-wit: Duncan Carmichael and wife Mary, Angus McRae, Christian Ann McRae, Malcom John McRae, and Margaret McRae, Sarah Jane McRae, Henry W. McRae and Daniel McRae, Minors by their Guardian William McRae, vs. Duncan McRae and wife Margaret, Murdoch L. McRae and wife Catharine, and John L. McRae.

IN EQUITY.—Petition for sale of Land for Partition.

IT appearing to my satisfaction, that the defendants in this cause, Duncan McRae and wife Margaret, Murdoch L. McRae and wife Catharine, and John L. McRae, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, publication is hereby made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Duncan McRae and wife Margaret, Murdoch L. McRae and wife Catharine, and John L. McRae, to appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity in and for Richmond